FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BUDAPEST

Received by Kadar

LD191702 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee has started its work in Budapest. Janos Kadar received the participants of the session. Istvan Kulcsar reports:

Late this afternoon Janos Kadar received the Warsaw Pact statesmen taking part in the Foreign Ministers Committee session at the headquarters of the Party's Central Commitee. Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, also took part in the meeting.

Lazar Gives Dinner

LD192302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee Session has begun its work in Budapest. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a dinner this evening in the Hunter Hall of the parliament building in honor of the participants of the Foreign Ministerial Committee. Matyas Szuros also participated in the dinner. During the dinner, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Gyorgy Lazar and Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, gave toasts.

Chnoupek Chairs First Session

LD191815 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A regular session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee opened in Budapest today. The foreign ministers of Bulgaria -- Petur Mladenov; Czecholsovakia -- Bohuslav Chnoupek; Hungary -- Peter Varkonyi; the GDR -- Oskar Fischer; Poland -- Stefan Olszowski; Romania -- Stefan Andrei; and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko are present at the meeting. The ministers are discussing the situation in Europe in relation to overall international development. Today's deliberation was chaired by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Need for Stronger Defense

LD191917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The 2-day meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has begun in Budapest.

[Reporter] In the Hungarian capital it is being pointed out that the meeting of the heads of diplomacy of the defense alliance of the socialist countries is taking place in conditons of exceptional worsening East-West relations, resulting from the confrontational policy of the United States Government. The socialist states were faced with faits accomplis. These include the installation of new American offensive weapon systems in Europe. The significance of the further strengthening of our defense alliance is being stressed in Hungary, simultaneously with the fact that the peace initiatives of socialist countries, particularly the Soviet disarmament proposals, still stand.

The ministers taking part in the meeting have been received by First Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Janos Kadar. Undoubtedly, the present meeting in Budapest will be an important political event, from the viewpoint of the prospects of the international situation. It will also certainly promote the further strengthening of the unity of the Warsaw Treaty states.

SFRY TO CONTINUE IN CEMA NUCLEAR PLANT GROUP

AU191326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has expressed the wish to continue cooperating with countries of the Council for Mutual and Economic Assistance (CMEA) in programmes of the use of nuclear energy to peaceful ends and, particularly, in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations.

Speaking today (Tuesday) at the opening of the 10th session of the CMEA Inter-Governmental Commission for the Production of Nuclear Power Plant Equipment, Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric stressed that Yugoslavia sees prospects for future cooperation in a further division of labour in the production of the respective equipment.

The session of the CMEA commission of seven countries -- Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the USSR -- is being held in Belgrade. A Yugoslav delegation participates in it on the basis of a special agreement on cooperation signed in 1979.

In the past four years, Yugoslav mechanical and electrical engineering industries have supplied partners in CMEA countries with equipment for nuclear power plants of 440 and 1,000 Mw, worth over 400 million dollars.

At the Belgrade session, the inter-governmental commission will evaluate the mutual deliveries to date and define the further division of labour.

The heads of delegations to the session, headed by commission chairman and Soviet Ministerial Council Vice-Chairman Aleksey Antonov, were received today by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc. Planinc stressed Yugoslavia's interest in further strengthening and expanding cooperation in this field in the coming years.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES IN CEMA ON ECONOMIC POLICY

AU191320 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M.": "East Bloc Fallen Out Over Economy; GDR Seeking 'Axis' With Hungary"]

[Text] Vienna/Berlin/Budapest -- Serious differences have developed within the East bloc regarding economic policy. For the time being they manifest themselves in the form of polemics between party organs, but since Wednesday [18 April] it can no longer be excluded that the leaderships might have to do something to ensure the smooth running of the CEMA summit meeting that will be held in Moscow. What is behind this development is the extremely different economic situation in the individual countries.

In the run-up to the CEMA summit scheduled for June, two "axes" are more and more taking shape within the communist economic community. After -- as has been reported -- Czechoslovak polemics against "nonsocialist" economic policy were quoted by Soviet media, the GDR, and Hungary are now also resorting to the means of quoting to demonstrate unity.

During the visit to Budapest of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carried an interview given by Hungarian party chief Janos Kadar to the U.S. magazine LEADERS. An interesting sidelight: On Wednesday, Gromyko was received by Kadar.

In addition to the Kadar interview the GDR party organ also published an interview given by Hungarian Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros to the Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP, the tenor of which was: Each bloc country has special relations with certain Western countries "in line with historical ties, but also with current conditions." These opportunities could "also be used for serving the common goals," he declared, "together with the implementation of the national interests."

Kadar even stressed the mistakes of the 1950's: "There was an erroneous belief that the experiences gathered in building the new society could be entirely put into practice.... We paid a high price for this, each of us separately as well as all of us together."

In parallel with the Gromyko visit a Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held that was primarily devoted to economic questions. While the Hungarians dealt with "decisions about a new phase in the economic reform," the simultaneously held Czechoslovak Central Committee plenum merely heard a report about developments in various sectors of industry.

This is also the cause of the growing polemics: While Prague, despite a restrictive investment policy, imposes on the population the renunciation of standard of living increases so as to keep debts to the West as low as possible, mainly the GDR and Hungary benefit from "special relations."

Of course there are considerable differences between the two countries that are thus attacked: Budapest has been pursuing the course of cautious reforms since the 1970's and has also permitted private initiative within certain limits, while East Berlin to date has always kept planning and authority for decision-making under central control.

RUDE PRAVO CENSURES INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY

LD200525 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG) -- A recent article in the Czechoslovak party newspaper RUDE PRAVO on the preponderance of internationalist obligations over national interest has met with various reactions in the East European press.

RUDE PRAVO expresses surprise at the fact that "certain newspapers and magazines" in "fraternal countries" give precedence to national interests which, it says, can be only understood in "the framework of the international interests of all the socialist countries and workers of the world."

The Prague newspaper also censured "occasional tendencies towards an independent course in foreign policy which differs from the line agreed on in the community. [single quotation mark as received]

Criticizing opinions that the economic difficulties encountered by some Comecon countries result from their copying the "Soviet model", RUDE PRAVO stresses that only cooperation with the Soviet Union enables the linkage of the national and international interests of big and small countries.

High Hungarian party functionary Szuros said in an interview to the paper MAGYAR HIRLAP that to common interests corresponds only an interpretation which in itself contains fundamental national interests.

Szuros urged "multicolorability", "the phenomena of differences" and "new forms and methods" in the practice and policy of socialist countries.

He also set forth an opinion that Hungary is achieving its national interest also through cooperation with the West, which is not in discord with the common interests of the Warsaw Treaty.

Szuros interview was published by the East German party daily NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, but the text of the Czechoslovakian RUDE PRAVO was not published.

The Soviet paper NOVOYE VREMYA has decided, however, to cite extensively the Prague paper, but not so the Budapest paper.

Almost simultaneously the Soviet journal VOPROSI ISTORII KPSS stressed that the Soviet party "particularly esteems" those allies which creatively implement the useful, years-long experience of the Soviet party and state.

The above journal of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism assesses in an article by first deputy head of the Soviet party Central Committee Department for Relations With Parties in Power Boris Rahmanin "Thesis on One's Own Models" as "rightist revisionism or leftist adventurism" and urges "firmer and deeper ties" and "a new strategy of integration" among East European countries.

The appearance of such texts and specific characteristics in their selection could be linked with the announced military-political and economic systems in member countries of the East European community.

BRIEFS

CEMA FERROUS METALLURGY SESSION -- Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- The 63rd session of the Permanent Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for cooperation in the Ferrous Metallurgy opened here today. It is attended by representatives of the member-countries of the council and Yugoslavia. The session which will last until April 19 will discuss important questions related to the development of ferrous metallurgy in the countries of the community in the coming five years. There will be reviewed the possibilities of deepening the links of cooperation with the rational utilization of the energy and raw material resources, the meeting of demands from metals in various branches of industry and the improvement of repair activity in the metallurgical enterprises. There will be discussed also the results of last year's work in the sphere of automatization and the management of production processes. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1352 GMT 17 Apr 84 LD]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

AU191447 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received a delegation of the Leninist Komsomol, led by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of its Central Committee. Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

MLADENOV TO MEET WITH GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER

NC191500 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov will officially visit Athens on 7 May, during which he will hold talks with Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Alternate Foreign Minister Papoulas. Special attention will be paid to the situation prevailing in the Balkans and on the need to promote the efforts for the region's denuclearization. According to reports, they will also discuss the question of the visit to Greece by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council chairman, during 1984.

LUKANOV, ROMANIAN MINISTER DISCUSS METALS TRADE

AU191835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has received Neculai Agachi, Romanian minister of metallurgical industry. They stressed in their talks that mutual trade in the sphere of ferrous industry has marked a constant increase in the past few years. Certain issues on cooperation in more effectively utilizing the metallurgical capacities of the two countries were also discussed.

CELEBRATION MARKS LENIN BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

AU191836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A celebration marking the 114th anniversary of Lenin's birthday has been festively held at the Central House of the Bulgarian People's Army. An artistic performance, including works dedicated to the creator of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, was also given. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, deputy ministers, and generals and officers of the People's Army, as well as military attaches of the socialist countries attended the celebration.

LEADERS ATTEND COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATIONS

AU141944 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 8 to 14 April, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the working people's detachments (0900 GMT 11 April). Kubadinski is also reported to have attended the festivities marking the centennial of the architecture association in Ruse (1300 GMT 13 April).

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting in Sofia marking the day of the political prisoners and concentration camp inmates (1730 GMT 11 April).

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a celebration in the town of Ikhtiman marking the anniversary of Communist Dimitur Popov (1930 GMT 11 April).

USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES FOR POWER TO INCREASE

AU191446 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Bozhinov, minister of energy and raw material resources, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, gave an interview for the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME newspaper in which he commented on the aim of the new ministry, founded in January this year and headed by him, as well as on the prospects in the development of power engineering and metallurgy.

Mr Todor Bozhinov pointed out that the Ministry of Energy and Raw Material Resources has been founded to put under an unified management the solving of the most important problem in the intensification of the national economy -- the production of power and raw material resources and their most rational use. The ministry is a state body for the overall management of the branch independently from the organisational subordination of the separate enterprises. On the basis of association the ministry directs the enterprises which produce the mineral raw material and power resources from the chemical industry, from secondary raw materials, etc.

Elaborating on the development of power engineering Todor Bozhinov stressed that in power production (5 thousand kilo watt hours per capita yearly) Bulgaria is two and half times over the average world level. Now one third of the power is produced from nuclear fuel. According to this indicator Bulgaria ranks 4 or 5th in the world. In the country electrical power is also produced from the lowest calory coal in the world.

Mr Bozhinov pointed out that by 1985 the share of the national resources in the overall power consumption is to increase by another 4.6 percent. A fifth and a sixth reactor are now under construction in the Kozloduy nuclear power station on the Danube. A contract has been signed with the USSR for the construction of a second nuclear power station near Belyane (also on the Danube River). The relative share of the national coal resources in the energy balance of the country will increase considerably with the construction of powerful open air extraction capacities.

Mr Todor Bozhinov laid emphasis on the fact that the development of the power and raw material basis of the country is carried out in close cooperation with the Soviet Union. Bulgaria imports from the USSR, iron containing raw materials, steel in blocks, petrol, natural gas coking and power producing coal. A very fruitful form of cooperation is the Bulgarian participation in the exploration, construction and the exploitation of coal, oil and natural gas pipelines and electric transmission networks in the USSR and in Third World countries in exchange for power resources, the minister stated. He also mentioned the planned joint CMEA member countries' prospecting of the territories of Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam where extraction organisations will be founded on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Mr Todor Bozhinov pointed out that water sun energy collectors are now being introduced in this country. The two systems for the utilization of geothermal energy under construction are also very perspective. [sentence as received]

Elaborating on the development of metallurgy, the minister pointed out that now Bulgaria is in a position to fully satisfy its needs of lead and zinc; 98 percent of its copper needs and 91 percent of its rolled heavy non-ferrous metal. It produces 400 kg ferrous metals per-capita yearly. In this near future the main task of the ferrous metals metallurgy is to increase the output of high quality and special varieties of steel and in the ferrous metals metallurgy -- to widely introduce hydrometallurgic technologies as well as (?absorption), extraction and membrance [as received] processes. Through the principally new technologies in the production of zinc and lead palladium, tellurium, cobalt, nickel, etc will be obtained. Vanguard technologies are to be worked out for the use of quartz, kaolin and other non-metalliferous materials in which Bulgaria is rich.

Minister Todor Bozhinov announced that now in this country the considerable resources of manganese are being prospected and the opportunities of the utilization of vanadium magnetites containing metals in the region of the Sredna Gora mountains. [sentence as received]

BRIEFS

DIMITRO MEETS BELGIAN OFFICIALS -- Brussels, April 14, (BTA) -- Mr Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union who is in Brussels for participation in the session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation had talks with Mr. Frank Swaelen, president of the People's Christian Party of Belgium included in the Belgian Government. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and discussed the most topical issues of our times. It was pointed out that peaceful coexistence and detente are the only reasonable alternative to the arms race. The outstanding Belgian politician showed special interest in Bulgaria's contribution to the realization of the idea of turning the Balkans in to a nuclear weapon-free zone. Angel Dimitrov also had talks with Mr Ian Hinkeens, president of the Belgian Agrarian Union as well as with Andreas Herlitzka, secretary general of the Organization of the Agrarian Unions of Common Market member countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 14 Apr 84 AU]

YOUTH COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA -- Ms Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and Getachew Robele, president of the CC of the Association of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Youth, signed a protocol here for cooperation in the 1984-86 period. The interaction between the youth organisations of Bulgaria and Ethiopia develops on the basis of the close friendly relations between the BCP and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the document states. The protocol provides for the exchange of delegations and information, for consultations on the problems of the youth and for joint actions for the strengthening of the progressive international youth and students' unions. It also provides for the Dimitrov Young Communist League to render assistance in the training of the members of the Association of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Youth and in the founding of pioneer children's organisations in Ethiopia. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 15 Apr 84 AU]

TENTH SESSION OF CPCZ CC CONTINUES 18 APRIL

LD182201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle with the discussion on the report of the Presidium of the party Central Committee on the tasks and development of engineering, electroengineering, and metallurgy after the 16th Congress of the party.

Comrade Karol Cserge spoke about the results of the Padan United Agricultural Cooperative and about some problems of agricultural production in the Dunajska Streda District.

Comrade Vaclav Herman spoke about the important contribution made by engineering enterprises in South Moravian region to the overall Czechoslovak engineering production. Comrade Vasil Pacuta spoke about the experience of developing mass-political work of party bodies and organizations in East Slovak ironworks. Comrade Frantisek Tesr said that the report of the Presidium points out ways towards the further development of machinery-metallurgical complex. He said that in East Slovak region the contribution of engineering, of electroengineering, and metallurgy to the industrial production grew from 32 to almost 35 percent. Comrade Miroslav Slavik spoke about the implementation of the economic policy of the party in South Bohemian region. Comrade Milan Kubat concentrated on the main tasks and problems of electrotechnical industry which has existed as an industry on its own for over four years. Comrade Zdenek Hlozek spoke about the implementation of results of science and technology by the producers of forming machinery. Comrade Maria Navratilova said that machinery and electroengineering are among the most important industries in the Nove Zamky district. Comrade Pavol Bahyl spoke about the main tasks of general engineering. He said that the enterprises of this industry are solidifying their original plan for this year and their workers are determined to ensure the necessary dynamism of production this year and in the next year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Comrade Rudolf Peska spoke about the function of the Vitkovice Production-Economic Unit and this whole machinery-metallurgy complex for Czechoslovak economy. Twenty comrades spoke in the discussion at the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Central Committee of the party then unanimously approved a resolution.

The resolution says that the CPCZ Central Committee at its session which was held on 17 and 18 April 1984 discussed the report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the tasks and development of engineering, electroengineering, and metallurgy after 16th CPCZ Congress which was delivered by Comrade Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee. The Central Committee evaluated the measures toward making the tasks of the plan more progressive and increasing the efficiency of the national economy in 1984. In this connection it also dealt with the further directions of development of initiative and activity of the working people.

The CPCZ Central Committee emphasizes that the change in the path of intensive development in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th congress demands in particular to increase efficiency, technical-economic standards and quality of production, and reinforce a regime of economizing in engineering, electroengineering, and metallurgy. The tasks of these industries are: to better satisfy the desirable needs of the national economy; to permanently secure the increase of its material-technical base and with good-quality products satisfy the needs of the population; to put great emphasis on further growth of its export performance, on deeper involvement in the international labor division, particularly in international socialist economic integration, and on all-sided scientific-technological and economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, above all with the USSR; to concentrate on purposeful formation of production

structure in these industries, on higher rationalization of consumption and on utilization of power, metal and raw material. In the interest of speeding up technical development the industries must make a more decisive step forward also in application of electronization, automation and robotization with the use of up to date technologies. Further development of engineering, electroengineering, and metallurgy demands: to increase the utilisation of basic funds; to consistently secure orientation towards reconstruction and modernization of existing capacities in investment project construction; to implement more firmly the conclusions of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee; to concentrate forces of scientific-technological base on key tasks; to improve the management of scientific-technological development; and to reinforce preproduction units.

In the interest of the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it is necessary: to further improve the planning and management of the engineering-metallurgical complex, to better utilize the possibilities inherent in the set of measures, and reinforce direct management and working and technological discipline; to increase responsibility and use check-ups more consistently; and to create better conditions for increasing the importance of the function of foremen, reinforce the function of work collectives, and use a brigade form of labor organization.

It is necessary to resolutely implement the socialist principles of reward and to consistently ensure that the second stage of increasing the effectiveness of the wage systems will be implemented. Great attention must be paid to the preparation of youth in apprenticeship and university-level schools.

The CPCZ Central Committee appreciates that the final results last year greatly exceeded the basic point of departure of this year's plan, as a result of the offensive approach of party organs, particularly after the adoption of the resolution of the party's Central Committee Presidium last August and after the ninth session of the party Central Committee, and the selfless work and the development of initiative of laborers, cooperative farm workers, technicians, economic, and other workers in all branches of the national economy. It is necessary to fully implement the generally good results and the experience gathered and to make use of them for making the tasks of this year's plan more progresive and so achieve a higher dynamism than last year. The CPCZ Central Committee emphasizes the task need to be achieved this year, even with a higher starting point, a minimum of three percent growth in the national income, and to ensure the annual dynamism of the economy on the level of the directives of the 16th party congress and to further increase its efficiency. The CPCZ Central Committee emphasizes that this effort for higher dynamism demands that the resources and possibilities of the national economy be used better and more efficiently, to proceed faster in its intensification, to secure that the overall tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are fulfilled and exceeded to a desirable level.

The CPCZ Central Committee appreciates that a great number of enterprises and their work collectives are already coming to meet these requirements to a certain extent in their counterplans and socialist pledges. It is vital for the fulfillment of the said mobilization task to achieve roughly a one percent higher growth this year in work productivity measured by adjusted net output, over the tasks of the production economic unit and enterprises, in work collectives of the production sphere. Together with this, it is necessary to attempt to reduce the share of overall expenditure and in particular material expenditure by at least 1/2 of one percent compared to the plan for 1984. It is also necessary to lower the consumption of fuels and energy compared to the state plan for this year by roughly 1 million tons of specific fuels. Exceeding the planned production in the processing industry branches must be based on a higher valorization of given sources and limits of raw materials and energy.

A categorical requirement is the securing of effective production and marketing of products, particularly for export, for a better fulfillment of investment work at decisive construction sites, in particular those which should be in operation this year and next, and deliveries above plan of desired types of goods for the internal market. This also concerns products for better ensuring the state programs for goals and rationalization. In raw material and energy-demanding branches and areas, it is necessary to orient to a substantially higher valorization of production.

Production together with foreign trade must accept measures for the fulfillment and desirable exceeding of export tasks as well as achieving a better relationship between the prices of export and import. The CPCZ Central Committee considers as vital that the strengthening of the tasks of directives for the preparation of the plan in the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan should periodically be prepared.

The tasks that we are pointing out are demanding. Securing them will call for great effort and an increase in the level of the work of organizers.

The Central Committee expresses the conviction that the party bodies, organizations, and Communists will support them and will lead a struggle for their fulfillment.

The CPCZ Central Committee expects that the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army will become a stimulus for all working people to contribute, by concrete acts, by initiative and socialist pledges, and their consistent fulfillment to improving the technical standard and quality of production and, in the directions where it is needed, to overfulfill the tasks of the plan for this year and the whole 5-year plan. This will be the best way to pay tribute to this famous anniversary and support our peace effort, and it will contribute to the further flourishing of our socialist home land.

The fulfillment of demanding tasks requires from party bodies and organizations to further develop -- as a linkup with the membership and public meetings of the party at the beginning of 1984 -- activity and initiative of Communists and all working people; to improve efficiency of political work in working collectives; to concentrate on securing the main tasks and overcoming weaknesses; to improve further style and methods of party work; to continue improving the quality of the membership base and cadre work; and to deepen the control activity of the party.

The CPCZ Central Committee sets the task for all party bodies and organizations, Communists in the government, ministries, state economic and social bodies and organizations to adopt in harmony with their political-organizational proceedings, concrete measures for elaboration and implementation of conclusions that are contained in the report of the Presidium of the party Central Committee on the tasks and development of engineering, electroengineering, and metallurgy after the Sixth CPCZ Congress and also for securing the fulfillment of the measures towards updating the tasks of the plan and increasing the efficiency of the national economy this year.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The report of the Presidium on the tasks and development of engineering, electroengineering, and metallurgy after the 16th CPCZ Congress as a directive for the activity of the party bodies and organizations and Communists in the state, economic, and social bodies and organizations;

2. A declaration on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak peoples and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army;

3. The report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat and commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee since the ninth session of the party Central Committee in November 1983.

At the conclusion of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak took the floor. He pointed out that the results of the January and February membership meetings of the primary organizations confirmed that our party was firm and unified. Its action ability is continuously growing and its social and age composition is continuously improving. Our socialist society is politically consolidated; our state has a firm position in the world.

Last year we succeeded in restoring a higher dynamism of economic development. While the overall situation can be positively assessed, we do not overlook the existing shortcomings, but we strive actively toward their overcoming.

In the sphere of foreign policy, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the struggle for maintaining peace, for halting aggressive intentions of militarist policy of U.S. imperialism, remains a central issue. Our people fully support the peace policy and proposals of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries which show a realistic way toward settling the current international problems.

In connection with the conclusions of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Husak stressed the importance of updating the national economic plan for this year. The aim here is to maintain this year and next a higher economic growth rate and to create conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks of the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan and for better satisfying the needs of the society. This also secures a favorable base for the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Husak went on to emphasize the key importance of the engineering electrotechnical and the metallurgy industry for the overall development of the national economy, for increasing its technical level and export efficiency. He praised all the good that was done in this area by laborers, technicians, engineers, and scientists. The growing demands of our society and competition with the world, however, require that the quality of work in these branches be raised faster. The resolutions adopted by the Central Committee must be periodically conscientiously extended in governments, ministries, economic production units, and enterprises; as is done in the party organs and organizations, they must be systematically introduced into life, and their fulfillment must be checked according to exacting standards. At the same time, the strengthening of order and discipline, increasing personal accountability, and increasing the quality of cadre work is of great importance. It is necessary to give greater attention to political organizational activity. Working with the people has been and will remain the decisive factor in our success. It is always necessary to ensure that the people should know and understand the meaning and goals of our measures, and to fully participate in their realization.

In connection with the declaration for the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, Comrade Husak recalled the importance of mass political and educational work and the development of work initiative in honor of these significant events. Socialist competition represents a great force which we must fully develop in the interest of a successful fulfillment of the social and economic program of the 16th party congress. Everything for the benefit of the people is the meaning of all our work.

Haman's Engineering Report

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[Report on CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the tasks and development of the engineering, electrotechnical and metallurgical industry, presented by Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member, and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on 17 April 1984]

[Text] The report stresses that the overall results we have achieved in the political, socioeconomic, and cultural development of our society and in strengthening the socialist system and Czechoslovakia's international position fully confirm the correctness of the line of the party and the Central Committee's practical course of action in implementing it. Despite the continuing considerable complexity of international and especially external economic conditions, the production tasks in industry, the building sector, and agriculture were fulfilled and exceeded overall, and greater effectiveness was achieved in the national economy than planned. The dynamism of development was speeded up and both internal and external equilibrium was strengthened. The gross national income increased by 2.7 percent and in essence achieved the average yearly dynamism set by the 16th congress. On the basis of a higher accumulation of resources, personal consumption grew by two percent and more rapid growth of social consumption continued. Thus, we have been fulfilling the key aim of the 16th congress: to maintain and, in accordance with the possibilities created, improve the quality of the living standards and social guarantees our people have achieved.

Economic growth is increasingly based on intensification factors. The reduction of material costs was achieved in particular by greater utilization of fuels, energy, and raw materials. Their decline was the main source of profits accumulated above the plan, greater profitability, and overall costs savings. These positive results have, however, been weakened by serious shortcomings, the causes of which lie above all in the standard of management and control; insufficient state, technological, and work discipline; surviving manifestations of routine and inertia; and, in many instances, an insufficiently active approach to new tasks.

There is no reason at all why we should envisage a lower growth rate this year than what was achieved last year. This demands that, despite setting off from a higher starting point, we achieve at the minimum a three percent growth in gross national income and industrial output. To ensure growth in the economy's effectiveness and dynamism in the current year starting from a higher base achieved last year, it is possible and, indeed, necessary to set out an additional task in the production sphere for every production-economic unit, enterprise, and organization to achieve this year: a roughly 1.5 percent higher growth of labor productivity, measured in terms of adjusted net output, above the tasks of enterprise plans.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report, submitted yesterday at the 10th Central Committee session by Comrade Josef Haman, stresses that at the same time it is necessary to adopt still some more measures. It is recommended that the limit set by the state plan for the current year, above all in electricity and crude oil products, be reinforced by roughly 1 million metric tons of standard fuel. Exceeding planned production in the manufacturing branches must be fully based on higher utilization of given sources and limits of raw materials and energy. The demand that this should involve products with a fully ensured and effective market is equally categorical.

All these exacting demands are also projected into the engineering and metallurgical complex, of which the electrotechnical industry forms an integral part. Its weight in the national economy, its role in scientific and technological development, and its share in export and ensuring our country's defense capability mean that this complex occupies an indispensable position in the realization of the party's economic policy. Its share of national income created is almost 1/3 and it ensures more than 1/2 of Czechoslovakia's export.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report recalls that the 16th congress set the engineering sector the basic task of ensuring the modernization of the national economy's production and technological base on a qualitatively higher level and secure export tasks, as well as deliveries for the home market. It set the engineering sector, particularly the electrotechnical industry, high rates of development and turned attention above all on the qualitative aspects of this development.

The report goes on to concretely evaluate the results achieved in the engineering and electrotechnical industry during the first 3 years of the 17th 5-Year Plan. It states that their overall output grew by almost 14 percent. However, like in other branches, a whole number of shortcomings in the range of deliveries, the observation of economic contracts, the regularity of production, and considerable differences in the fulfillment of planned tasks are hidden behind the overall figures.

The report goes on to recall reserves that exist in the better utilization of large modern capacities, and the rate of shifts worked in engineering, which continues to remain low. Some comparisons of labor productivity with similar industrial enterprises in the most advanced countries show that there is on average 20 percent more labor force employed in the industry in our country. Progressive technologies linked with increasing series production are also not being sufficiently expanded. These facts spring from the low concept of management and planning and represent considerable reserves for growth in labor productivity.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report goes on to deal in detail with better management and savings of energy and metals. It states that greater utilization of energy, metals, and other materials is the key task facing the engineering and metallurgical sectors. Standard consumption in relation to the output of goods was reduced last year against 1980 in the case of fuels, energy, and ferrous and nonferrous metals by 17 percent. Increased initiative on the part of working people has contributed to the achieved savings. As various analyses and international comparisons show, the engineering and metallurgical complex, however, continues to operate with a disproportionately high material and energy intensiveness. It is necessary to stress in particular the necessity, especially in the current year, to strictly husband electricity, because growth in output is to be ensured with practically the same consumption in industry as in 1983. Similarly, we must promote the rationalization of consumption and greater utilization of ferrous and nonferrous metals with greater emphasis.

The report stresses that one of the most important tasks facing not only the engineering and metallurgical sectors, but all industry and the national economy is that of consistently fulfilling the 16th congress' demand for raising the quality of production and products. Although a certain amount of work has been done to raise quality in a number of branches, the proportion of high technology and economic levels products continues to be low. Lack of technological discipline and personal accountability, insufficient sanctions for low quality work, and toleration of shortcomings have greatly contributed to shortcomings in quality.

Several weeks ago the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government discussed questions of control, particularly technological control, and stressed that the vigorous assertion of the principles of control in practice must become an indivisible part of raising the effectiveness of management and strengthening discipline and accountability.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report delivered yesterday at the 10th Central Committee session by Comrade Josef Haman goes on to analyze in detail engineering's role in speeding up scientific and technological progress and modernizing the production and technological base. It states that as the supplier of progressive technology for all branches, the engineering sector constitutes the key element in raising the technological and economic level of the whole national economy.

It goes on to cite specific examples of outstanding products that equal top products in the world. It recalls, however, that one must not hide the fact that there are also a comparatively high proportion of products and branches where as yet we are not keeping pace with world standards. It is necessary to start by making the tasks of technological development truly the axis of our economic plans, of all economic activity. It is necessary to raise the effectiveness of the research and development base, which represents around 80,000 employees in the engineering and electrotechnical industry. The demand for us to participate more in the international socialist division of labor is urgently coming to the fore. A particularly telling example of its contribution is our cooperation with the Soviet Union in such important branches as nuclear engineering, cooperation in the aircraft industry, and a whole number of other fields.

The preproduction stages -- design, technological preparation of production, and tool making capacities, which must be reinforced and improved in terms of quality -- play a key role in the rapid application of the results of science and technology. Overcoming the long term underestimation of these sectors, and creating preconditions for shortening the research-development-production cycle are urgent requirements.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report stresses that the fight to accelerate scientific and technological development must also become an essential part of the party's political, ideological, and educational work. A climate of support for innovation and [words indistinct] must prevail in our enterprises.

The report then goes on to deal with selected areas that are of key importance to the national economy. The issue is to ensure that engineering does not remain at the old concept of mechanical machinery, but that it corresponds to the world trend and more rsolutely sets out to extensively apply electronics, automation, and robots, making use of the new principles of control measurement, and regulation and thereby elevating the machinery and equipment manufactured to the level of automated machinery and equipment. This also allows and requires the application of new technologies and new principles of organization and management of production processes. Above all, this requires a substantial increase in the electrotechnical industry's previous low share in the overall volume of engineering production from the current 18 percent to roughly 1/4. Furthermore, research and development must speed up. At the same time, the largest specialization and cooperation within the framework of CEMA, above all an intensification of cooperation with the Soviet Union, is of key importance. It is also necessary to effectively and enterprisingly utilize further possibilities in the field of licences, equipment import, and the like.

The development of electronics is the starting point of the process of profound changes of technologies employed in engineering, but also in other branches. It is opening the door for progress in automation and robotization, for replacing classic technologies with new, often unconventional ones.

In connection with all this, new approaches are also opening up in the development of specialization and cooperation and increasing [words indistinct]. One must not understand microelectronics as one of a number of branches, but as a means to qualitatively and technologically reconstruct the entire material and technological base of the economy, says the party's Central Committee Presidium report delivered by Comrade Josef Haman yesterday at the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The report goes on to deal in detail with the tasks facing the engineering sector in tackling the fuel and energy problem. It states that in this respect the engineering sector has an extraordinary role to play, through both deliveries for the construction of fuel and energy complex, and techonologically ensuring the rational use of fuel and energy. Deliveries of machinery, equipment, and spare parts for open-cast coal mining and their reconstruction are gradually improving. However, it is necessary to criticize the fulfillment of some deliveries of technological equipment and the securing of assembly operations in nuclear power plants. The report states that for us the development of nuclear engineering, and on this basis also nuclear power, along with the rationalization of consumption, is the key factor in tackling the fuel and energy problem. In the spirit of the 16th congress' conclusions [passage indistinct] for the agricultural and food complex. During the past years, the planned volume of deliveries has been exceeded, thereby better meeting the requirements for agricultural machinery. Overall, however, agricultural engineering is still not sufficiently reacting to the qualitative changes accompanying the intensification of agricultural and scientific and technological progress.

It is also necessary to pay increased attention to supplies of food technologies, so as to ensure that agricultural products are not processed by obsolete, unproductive, and often intolerably loss making technologies, but rather by modern effective technologies that facilitate innvoation in food products. Above all, this will involve reconstruction and modernization of sugar refineries, canneries, and other food processing plants. It will be necessary to expand the capacities of refrigerating plants and air conditioned warehouses. It is also necessary to markedly improve the quality and standard of engineering supplies for the construction industry in order to create a base for structurally reconstructing subcontracting, increasing labor productivity and economy.

The report deals in detail with the area of transportation engineering, where the production of private cars and buses is a fundamental importance. It states that the development of production and innovation of the Skoda personal car is a very important social and economic task. The efforts of engineering must be aimed to a greater extent to the production of productive engines and apparatuses for the reconstruction, modernization, and development of the consumer, chemical, wood work, and rubber industries. Electronics and robotization must also play a significant part, even here. It will be necessary to devote particular attention to all possibilities for better use and valorization of raw and production materials. It is necessary for engineering and electrotechnics to contribute to a greater extent to the faster growth of the chemical industry as the mainstay of chemical technology in the national economy.

The report goes on to emphasize that the further development and particularly modernization and reconstruction of the production and technical base of the engineering and metallurgy complex are vital conditions for speeding up its scientific and technical development, increasing its efficiency, and perfecting the structure of its deliveries. The 16th party congress' requirement to concentrate the greater part of resources for modernization and reconstruction is also fully valid for the engineering and metallurgy complex. At the same time, the center of gravity must rest with the modernization of production technology on whole sections and lines.

It is necessary to develop gradual reconstruction and modernization programs that incorporate a great demand for efficiency and greater savings and to ensure that modern technology is concentrated on solving the key problems and sectors of basic production in single branches and areas, as well as in important industrial agglomerations. In future years it will be necessary to strengthen the share of investment in rationalizing the consumption of metals, fuels, and energy, and the areas and branches of the food industry, which are and should be the basic pillars of an increase in the dynamism of scientific and technical development and the intensification of the national economy.

The report goes on to deal in detail with the tasks and direction of the intensification of the metallurgy industry. As we know, Czechoslovakia is one of the states with the greatest volume of production and the greatest consumption of black metals per inhabitant. The 16th congress emphasized the need to orient metallurgy above all towards the qualitiative sides of production. We consider it necessary for the fulfillment of intended development to create prerequisites so that in securing the planned needs of the national economy for rolled material and pipes, the annual consumption of raw iron should be gradually reduced by 1/2 to 1 million metric tons up to the year 1990. The consumption of raw steel should be reduced correspondingly. We are of the opinion, the report states, that it is possible to achieve such a task on the basis of vital rationalization measures and the bolder use of scientific and technical progress. It is also necessary to be more decisive in rationalizing metal consumption in all engineering metallurgy, the foundry industry, and roges. The securing of necessary nonmetal materials also has great importance.

The party Central Committee Presidium report emphasizes that deliveries of engineering goods for the internal market, which today form roughly 20 percent of the small trade turnover in industrial goods, have a growing importance. They make possible the renovation and supplementation of domestic equipment, the further mechanization of domestic work, and the enrichment of cultural life.

The side implementation of electronics has decisive importance in this area. The report expresses the conviction that it is possible and necessary to achieve considerably more progress in quality, variety, and design and technical level in the delivery of engineering consumer goods relatively quickly. It is a case not only of quickly removing an unnecessary shortage of some products, but of creating conditions for speeding up innovation and the introduction of new types of products that are presently missing in the internal market. Deliveries for the internal market are not and can not be a side issue. They are one of the areas of importance, perspective, and political importance in engineering production usage. Therefore, it is also necessary to care for continuously updating relevant production capacities. Widening the assortment and improving the quality of engineering and electrotechnical consumer goods require further expanding the international division of labor and bilateral multilateral agreements on product specialization within the CEMA framework and linking increases in exports to increases in imports.

The next part of the report deals with our engineering and electrotechnical industry's export task. The report states that 16th party congress set very demanding export tasks. In 1983 the volume set by the plan for our engineering and electroengineering exports to socialist and nonsocialist countries was fulfilled. Engineering has made an important contribution to maintaining the balance of economic relations with the USSR and the socialist countries. However, for a number of reasons weighty problems persist in export to nonsocialist countries. The consequences of lasting economic crisis in capitalist countries, limitation of investment, and substantial sharpening of competition in international trade with engineering products on the Western market also badly affect our exports. We must try to more effectively overcome this, above all by improving quality and the technical standard of servicing, with more initiative and greater flexibility in production and foreign trade.

The prices we are achieving for export of engineering and other products are lower than planned for this 5-year period. As a consequence, we have had to apply an operative solution and add compensatory exports of other engineering and metallurgical material, as well as reduce imports for engineering against the limits set for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The report says that improving the exportability of engineering and electroengineering products remains a key task.

Greater flexibility is necessary, especially with regard to export of whole investment units, as it is a prerequisite for continous utilization of heavy engineering capacities and increasing their export performance. The necessity of deepening cooperation in production and foreign trade in becoming ever more pressing.

The party Central committee Presidium report says that in the last 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we made progress in involving engineering and electroengineering in the international division of labor, particularly socialist economic integration, especially with the USSR. However, we cannot be satisfied with the results that have been achieved. Substantially increasing the role of our engineering and electroengineering in the international division of labor is one of the key issues of its development, and it is necessary that we approach the broadening of its role with more initiative. Here the report again emphasizes the irreplaceable importance of the Soviet market for the stable and long-term development of our machinery, electroengineering, and metallurgy.

Cooperation with the USSR forms, and in the future will ever more represent, the technical-economic and technological core of the whole process of international socialist integration within the framework of CEMA. Development of the division of labor within individual branches and individual industries will play an ever-increasing role here: Not only specialization in products, but also the components and (?assembly). From this follows the necessity to develop long-term agreements and at the same time interlink our development and investment intentions, especially with Soviet engineering's huge potential.

In forming the structure of engineering and deepening our participation in international socialist integration, it is necessary to proceed from the Czechoslovak economy's objective developmental trends and needs. Our aim in development and export is to assure that the proportion of production by industries based on highly qualified work, demanding research work, and technical development is growing and that the standard of valorization processes is increasing and the proportion of products that are universally saleable on foreign markets is rising. It is necessary that we concentrate on those spheres where we have prerequisites in the form of accumulated experience and high-quality professional cadres in order to keep abreast with the world. It is necessary to purposefully develop the spheres in which we can -- or already have -- achieved the world standard.

The next part of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report is devoted to the improvement of management and planning. Necessary conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks of the machinery-metallurgical complex, as well as in other areas, are the improvement of planning, the increase in the efficiency of economic tools, the increase in initiative and responsibility in enterprises, and the improvement of organization in the production-technical sphere.

The struggle to strengthen socialist organization and order, against disorder and slovenliness, against poor quality and wasteful work, and for the consistent observance of state and planning discipline and the principles of socialist ethics and legal order is of great importance.

Reserves in the level of discipline -- at the top, as well as at the bottom -- in the utilization of working time both in the shop floor and in offices, in the exact fulfillment of tasks and personal responsibility, and the like, which can be mobilized rapidly and without any additional investment, represent enormous values on the national economic scale. However, the moral and political aspect of the matter, the education of people, is of no less importance.

It is necessary to demand vigorous measures to remedy things from leading officials, while at the same time giving them full political support. It is necessary to create an atmosphere of implacability to such phenomena everywhere, to speak out against them by pointing to particular people responsible for them, and to draw party, working, and other conclusions from them, according to the character of the matter.

The report stresses that improvement in planning is the basic precondition for raising management's effectiveness. It is above all by way of plans that we have to promote intensification, economy, and scientific and technological development in the entire reproduction process, develop socialist economic integration, and ensure a comprehensive realization of target programs in intersector ties.

It is necessary to fully and actively apply the set of measures and expand the brigade forms of work organization and remuneration. The importance of political, social, and work initiatives and the commitment of work collectives is increasing. The roles of brigades of socialist labor, comprehensive rationalization brigades, competition among work collectives, and other forms that must be intensified and developed further are at issue here.

It is necessary to pay special attention to raising the qualification and training of cadres. It is necessary to more vigorously promote cadres possessing long-term prospects and carefully organize their selection and training. It is also necessary to further improve the quality of upbringing. educational and scientific activity of higher educational establishments in order to ensure that graduates from them are prepared to master and effectively use the latest scientific and technological advances.

It is necessary to systematically raise the standard of training of young workers to enable them to master and use modern technology and to create conditions for increasing the qualification of workers or, as the case may be, for their retraining in accordance with the needs necessitated by structural changes.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report delivered yesterday at the 10th Central Committee session by Comrade Josef Haman stressed the necessity for party organizations to place courageously, critically, and with full openness at every workplace, both before economic management and work collectives, urgent questions of how demanding tasks are being fulfilled, and critically evaluate the results. In order to fulfill the demanding tasks we are placing on party organizations, it is necessary to strengthen systematically their unity, their capability to take actions and to improve the quality of their composition.

The issue for Communists everywhere is to set the tone, serve as an example in working collectives, and win them over to the party policy.

The report goes on to recall that on 17 April 15 years ago the CPCZ Central Committee adopted a fundamental historic decision. The election of Comrade Gustav Husak to the head of the CPCZ became the starting point for the defeat of the right-wing and anti-socialist forces, overcoming the upheaval and chaos caused by the crisis, and the starting point for the return to the cause of socialist development.

The April session of the party's Central Committee created prerequisites for the gradual formation of the new party leadership, which returned to the consistent application of the Marxist-Leninist principles of guiding the party and society and for the full renewal of all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It created the conditions for the restoration of the unity of the entire party and its ability to take action, for winning the trust of the people, for cohesion between the party and the masses, and for the elaboration and successful implementation of the program for building an advanced socialist society.

The results of the past years fully confirm the correctness of the path we embarked on 15 years ago. It is a reliable foundation of our further progress.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report concludes by stressing that the tasks we set out for faster dynamic development of the national economy in the current and next year are demanding. The requirements we are placing on engineering, the electrotechnical industry, and on metallurgy are also demanding. Nothing less is at issue than to speed up the improvement of their structure in line with scientific and technological development, to enter the era of electronization, to raise them to the contemporary level of technology and organization, to create the necessary conditions that will enable them to fulfill more effectively their commitments toward the national economy. These are however necessary and realistic demands. Their fulfillment will call for demanding work, greater organizational and technological effort, resolve to overcome obstacles, and to proceed along new paths.

The report voiced the conviction that the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army will be a great stimulus for all our working people to develop through their constructive efforts its legacy for the benefit of our socialist homeland, strengthen peace, and the happy and contended life of our people.

We have acquainted you with the content of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the tasks and development of engineering, electrotechnical and metallurgical industry after the 16th CPCZ Congress, which was delivered at the 10th session of the party Central Committee by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The full text of the report will be published in RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA, and UJ SZO tomorrow.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF CPCZ CC PLENUM

AU181443 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 84 p 3

[Editorial article: "On the 15th Anniversary of the April 1969 Session of the CPCZ Central Committee; for the Prosperity and Peaceful Life of Our People"]

[Excerpts] We are marking an important anniversary today: 15 years ago -- on 17 April 1969 -- the CPCZ Central Committee held a session whose decision paved the way for overcoming the profound crisis in the party and society, and for the definite defeat of the rightist opportunist and counterrevolutionary forces.

The most important result of this session was that the Central Committee elected Comrade Gustav Husak to its head. Again it showed, -- and all the later developments affirmed it -- how important and necessary it is to have a personality with experience, erudition, and abilities, a foremost fighter for the cause of the workers class, social justice, for the realization of the ideals of socialism and communism at the head of the revolutionary forces dedicated to socialism.

Comrade Gustav Husak was known in the party and society as a leading representative of the antifascist struggle of our people, principled Communist, true Marxist-Leninist, devoted patriot and internationalist, who fully joined his fate, his life, with the path of the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class -- the CPCZ. Comrade Gustav Husak, who always stood courageously and uncompromisingly at the side of the working people, took a principled, uncompromising position on the shortcomings, mistakes, and deformations that were fertile soil in the intraparty and all-social crisis. A new collective party leadership gradually began to form after the April CPCZ Central Committee session. The entire directing structure of the party began to be restored on the principles of democratic centralism and intraparty democracy.

The April session of the CPCZ Central Committee created prerequisites for the party to be able to restore and develop its activity on the scientific basis of Marxism-Leninism, on the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, and the consistent application of Leninist principles in directing the party and society. From these principled positions, the party waged its immense political struggle for overcoming everything that had previously paralyzed and jeopardized socialism and its achievements in our country.

The key to the correct comprehension of the importance of the April 1969 CPCZ Central Committee session is inseparably connected with a profound analysis of the developments that preceded it and that belong to the most complex periods in the life of our party and society. The document, the Lesson of the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress, explains the causes, consequences, and the character of that development, as well as convincing solutions from Marxist-Leninist positions. Its conclusions have a permanent validity. The Lesson, together with the Resolution on Party Unity, was adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee in December 1970 and affirmed by the 14th CPCZ Congress in 1971.

The political crisis, which in the 1968-69 period culminated in a direct counterrevolutionary threat to our socialist state, was also influenced by the developments in the preceding years. In addition to difficulties arising from the newness and the complexity of tasks, the socialist construction was accompanied by a number of subjective mistakes and shortcomings. These mistakes were seen in the infringements of the norms of party life and the principles of democratic centralism, in a liberal approach to serious social and economic problems, in the insufficient generalization of practice and experience, and in the weakening of the class approach, revolutionary vigilance, and the ideological process.

Our experience showed that the counterrevolutionary events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 were a part of the class struggle on international scale, of the struggle that has been waged against socialism since its inception.

A party in which rightist forces were gradually gaining the upper hand was not capable of opposing the concentrated, purposefully organized attack of internal and external enemies of socialism. An objective analysis of development in that period affirmed the correctness of the Leninist axiom that a revolutionary force, no matter how numerous, if it does not stand without re ervation on the positions of Marxism-Leninism, becomes a fractious mass, incapable of organized action, which can -- under certain conditions -- even suffer a defeat in an onslaught by counterrevolutionary forces.

The international assistance provided to our people by the fraternal socialist countries in the hour of counterrevolutionary danger and a direct threat to socialism thwarted the plans of the enemies at home and abroad.

The 15 years that have elapsed since the April session provide irrefutable testimony to the correctness of the course of our Communist Party, to the realism and the attractiveness of its policy. All the calamity-howling by domestic and international class enemies saying that the party will not be able to get out of the crisis, that the party will not win the confidence and the support of the people, that we will not be able to put the economy back on its feet, have been shown to be wrong.

On the contrary, since the April session, our economy has greatly strengthened and managed to deal with great difficulties caused by external economic conditions.

Socialist democracy has deepened. The participation of masses in creating and implementing the party policy has broadened. The material and spiritual standards of our people have improved, and the life certainties of our people have been s engthened.

All-round Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation is of vital importance for our country. It enables us to smoothly develop our national economy and to resolve important issues of scientific-technological development. It helps us to acquire top of the line technology, raw and other materials, and energy. It ensures an advantageous and stable market for our products.

The awareness of the class and internationalist unity with the fraternal socialist countries and with the liberation struggle of the revolutionary anti-imperialist forces has been markedly strengthened throughout the entire society. However, the experience of the past years teaches us that it is necessary to systematically deepen and to further improve the ideological and political-educational work on all levels in accordance with life's needs.

This effort is also one of the most effective guarantees against the possible recurrence of revisionism and right-wing opportunism, no matter where they may crop up. They act like parasites when it comes to our shortcomings, mistakes, or problems that are not being resolved in time, to everything that is connected with the risk of searching. The fight against them is not and cannot be a one time affair. Therefore, the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory is of such importance, its consistent implementation in practice, of strengthening the ideological and action unity of the party is the harmony between our words and deeds.

The CPCZ systematically, permanently, and purposefully devotes attention to improving the quality of its ranks. That is also one of the important lessons of the crisis years.

Taking care of the party, as the 16th CPCZ Congress stressed, to further strengthen its Marxist-Leninist unity and action capability, to develop and correctly orient the creative energy of the great army of Communists is the expression of the greatest responsibility for further development of socialism, for the future of our people.

Since the April session, the party does not leave out of consideration the unity, strength, and action capability of its ranks, it sees to the ideological growth of its members, to its correct social and age composition, to strengthening the workers' character of the party, and to generating continuity. It is fully aware that as the party is, society is.

CPCZ OFFICIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION TASKS

AU171410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Inocenc Sarman, secretary of the CPCZ'S West Bohemian regional committee: "Results Are What Count; the West Bohemian Party Organization's Experience in Ideological Work"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee's 15th session in March 1980 stressed the need to raise the standards and effectiveness of political-educational and ideological work, in direct connection with the practical tasks of building the advanced socialist society and the class struggle bewteen socialism and capitalism.

A number of tasks for the ideological front follow from the conclusions of the sessions cited above. The party's regional committee in Olzen sees the pivotal task in transferring the center of gravity of all ideological and mass-political work into the working collectives. It is only thus that two aspects of the entity of this work can be accomplished: to mobilize people for realizing the party's economic policy, and to simultaneously contribute as effectively as possible to man's education and his socialist awareness by resolving the socioeconomic problems.

We have established the conditions for implementing the set line by generalizing the experience acquired in economic education and agitation in the key enterprises and plants. In 1982 it was dealt with by the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, which recommended all party regional committees to implement this experience. For us, as well, further tasks ensued from this standpoint. We decided to adopt measures only on the basis of objective information, which we acquire from organized research in the working collectives.

Against Hostile Influence

The need to intensify ideoeducational activity also follows from the escalating psychowar that imperialism is conducting against the countries of the socialist community. It cannot be denied that we can encounter among our fellow citizens certain isolated effects of these attacks. I have in mind the individual expressions of scepticism and distrust in one's own strength, which sometimes lead to passivity and temporizing, to ideological instability, and to nonclass approaches. Subjectivist ideas also crop up occasionally, particularly in connection with certain savings measures. That is why it is important to prevent certain dissatisfied people, and people who identify themselves with anticommunist propaganda, from influencing the mood of our people and the moral-political atmosphere in a working collective or community, and so forth. The main thing here is for us to be active and to be more differentiated in our ideopolitical activity, above all, in working collectives, as well as for us to arm the Communists and nonmembers of the party with facts and arguments. It is also necessary not to get carried away by the organization aspect of the matter and not to lose sight of the content of ideological work.

The absolute majority of working people in the region approach the solution of urgent economic, political, and educational tasks in an active, aware manner. This was most strikingly manifested last year, when the region produced, over and above the plan, goods representing 1.3 production days out of saved raw and other materials and energy.

At the same time, however, we must concede that we have not quite succeeded in removing the doubts and countering the unstable opinions that have resulted from the continuing shortcomings in management and the organization of work, in the quality of trade and services -- shortcomings that are only being slowly eliminated. In addition, we are dissatisfied with the insufficiently effective substantiation of our own measures, with the lack of discipline, and with the unfair methods of remuneration which are adversely influencing the people's economic way of thinking and their attitudes toward life. It is still our primary task to eliminate these shortcomings, to teach people how to think politically and economically, so that they feel responsible not only for their own work, but also for the plant, enterprise, and our socialist fatherland.

They Are Overcoming Departmentalism

The plans for the uniform procedure of party, economic, and social bodies and organizations which have been worked out by all enterprises and plants in the region represent the foundation of more effective ideological work. These plans are approved by the members' meetings of the CPCZ's factory organizations, which adopt resolutions for ensuring both the economic tasks and agitation activity. This enhances the role of members' meetings and of the deliberations of party groups in achieving consensus, and the Communists' course in resolving the key production-economic and educational issues of the working place.

The scope for everyday mass political activity and for the party to direct it is also expanding. This method enables us to better implement the right of control and to raise the demands on every party member, so that he serves as an example in pushing through the CPCZ's policy. The plans for uniform procedure also establish conditions for more effective mass political work by coordinating all the links and means of this work.

The experience gained in the creation and control of plans in the Skoda Concern Enterprise, in the Ground Construction Enterprise in Plzen, and in the State Farm in Domazlice shows that in the West Bohemian region the plans have become a significant means of implementing the party's leading role in the economy. They make it possible to overcome departmentalism, and they tighten the cooperation of individual departments of the party bodies. Sometimes, however, these plans are unnecessarily extensive and do not concentrate on the decisive tasks. The party organizations, which resolve only certain problems, are frequently at a loss on how to plan, organize, unify, and effectively link the personal and group interests with the all-social interests, and how to comprehensively carry out the ideological, work, moral, and international education. We see the causes of this in our failure to raise to the required level the differentiated management of basic party organizations despite the many measures that have been taken.

We also have reservations regarding the interlinkage of ideological work and the party's political-organizational and management activity. Certain difficulties also stem from lack of experience. In fact, more than one fifth of the committee members in the CPCZ's factory organizations are working their first tenure; the same number of members are less than 35 years old; one fourth of them have been CPCZ members for less than 8 years; and three fifths of the committee members have completed only the basic and middle stages of party education.

Replying to Every Question

The best results in the educational activities inside the working collectives have been achieved in places where the party committees and basic organizations have been adopting businesslike and specific resolutions; improving the work of party groups; charging the Communists with specific tasks and seeing to it that the Communists' ideopolitical maturity grows; and asserting the party's influence on the management and executive staff and on the functionaries of social organizations. This applies, for instance, to the Hute Plant of the Skoda National Enterprise, the Border Guard Mine in Brezova, the Bila Cerkev Iron Works in Hradek, and the State Farm in Unesov.

These party organizations frequently appraise their activity in the working collectives, and also the working people's opinions; they adopt measures for improving the quality of their influence. They also guide the party members toward exemplary working devotion, and by doing this they acquire natural authority.

The foremen play an extraordinary role in strengthening the educational function of working collectives. This was confirmed by a study of their political and working attitudes which was carried out among more than 1,000 such foremen in 18 plants of the Skoda Concern Enterprise. The foremen's authority increases whenever management is correctly combined with the education of the people. The overwhelming part of working collectives appreciates the unity of the foremen's words and deeds, their principled approaches, their individual qualities and knowledge, and their ability to handle people. Under this kind of management, they can more easily overcome obstacles in production, they come out with their own initiatives, and they are able to ward off manifestations of skcepticism and passivity. Despite a substantial improvement, many economic workers underrate the political-educational aspect of management and fail to establish the kind of working atmosphere and comradely relations that would leave no room for irresponsibility and foot-dragging. Some of these workers fear speaking out in public and replying to the delicate questions put by the working people, or resolving the problems and shortcomings that are pointed out. At the same time, it is their duty to account for the moral, political, and ideological consequences of their decisions.

More Specifically and Convincingly

Far more frequently than in the past, economic issues are being included in the agenda of party regional and district committee sessions and the agenda of the overwhelming majority of CPCZ factory committees together with educational issues. The analyses submitted are more matter of fact and specifically targeted; far more functionaries and Communists from the social organizations and economic management are now participating in resolving the problems. The more extensive explanation of economic terminology, of the functioning of economic instruments, and of their interlinkage, particularly with the Set of Measures, is also contributing to cultivating economic awareness.

We are making efforts to make economic propaganda and agitation more specific, and thus also more convincing. However, they are frequently still too descriptive, not functional enough, and far too declaratory. We cannot say that every worker knows what is demanded of him, and how he is to participate in fulfilling the task. The lack of clarity about the annual plan and the production program also represent an obstacle in elaborating the indexes down to the individual working places.

We constantly stress that the level of ideoeducational work cannot be assessed according to a list of actions -- it must be appraised according to the orientation of its content and to its impact.

That is why we want to make use of the personal example and agitation of party members to intensify individual political education and the influence of agitation on those who have not yet taken note of the new demands. In this connection, we demand that the CPCZ members' meetings become a specific criticism of individuals and collectives with a poor attitude to work, instead of generally proclaiming the need to improve discipline and morale.

STROUGAL, USSR TRADE MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD192341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, met Grigoriy Vaschenko, the Soviet minister of trade, in Prague today.

In the talks the federal premier emphasized the results achieved in all-round deepening of economic cooperation between the two countries. He said in this connection that we have to strive for further widening of mutual exchange of consumer goods and for expanding the range of domestic products. He mentioned some intentions related to the prospective cooperation in production of consumer goods and in increasing the technical standard in using computers and updating the technical equipment in the commercial network.

HUSAK AWARDS OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY BOTVIN

LD192153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received the ambassador plenipotentiary extraordinary of the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin, at Prague Castle today, in connection with the end of his diplomatic appointment in our homeland.

Comrade Gustav Husak thanked Aleksandr Botvin for his meritorious activity, by which he contributed to a further deepening of bilateral relations during the time of his office in Czechoslovakia. At the same time he awarded him with a high state honor, the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion First Class, for his personal contribution to the development of cooperation and strengthening of friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and wished him many successes in his future work of responsibility.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES POLISH TRADE, YOUTH DELEGATION

LD200841 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Agreements between the trade union and youth organizations of Czechoslovakia and Poland on mutual reciprocal exchange of children at summer pioneer camps and youth sent on trips with combine work and learning activity were signed in Prague today. After that the Polish delegation was received by Comrade Karel Hoffman.

TOMASEK'S LETTER ON POPE'S VISIT, STATE PRESSURE

LD191059 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] From this year's Easter there will begin spiritual preparations of all dioceses for the jubilee year of 1985 when 1,100 years will have elapsed since the death of St Methodius who died, as you know, on 6 April 885.

A pastoral letter from Czech and Moravian bishops and ordinaries was read on Passion Sunday [15 April], which says, among other things:

Next year we intend to mark 1985 as the jubilee year of Methodius, as a year of reconciliation and renewal, as a year of the joyous Cyril and Methodius belief. On this occasion we also want to entrust the entire wealth of the legacy of the Cyril and Methodius belief and culture and all our people by way of consecration to the wise and motherly care and protection of the Virgin Mary, the mother of the Church, the mother of unity, and the queen of peace.

As the press agencies have recently reported, within the framework of preparations for this important jubilee, Cardinal Tomasek, archbishop of Prague, sent a letter to the holy father, John Paul II, in which he issued a formal invitation to pay a pastoral visit to Czechoslovakia next year.

For a long time thousands of the sick [nemocny] have been praying for the Lord to change the minds of those who oppose this visit, and to enable the holy father to visit our homeland and to perform at some historical places of pilgrimage the consecration of the Czech and Slovak nations to the Virgin Mary. There has also been a spontaneous campaign among Catholic believers to collect signatures on lists addressed to the holy father with a brief request: Holy Father, we beg you to come to Czechoslovakia.

The state security service has begun to put pressure on some ordinaries from various dioceses to distance themselves from this action or even to speak publicly against it. Those who share in some way in this action and whose names the police has learned owing to informers have been subjected to interrogations and intimidations. Thus, three young Catholics were arrested in Kletove in the Nove Zamky District: Jozef Juracek, Otto Svec, and Jozef Sadovsky, who were interrogated in the area office of the public security service in Velka Mana. They had the opportunity to bear witness to Christ even in the midst of various forms of physical violence. Include them in your prayers, dear sick [nemocny], that they may be strengthened in their belief in Christ and that they may be filled with joy at being able to suffer for him. Pray also for Major Benc, Lieutenants (?Szabo) and Toman and others, who were conducting the interrogation in this way, and also for those who ordered them to do so, in order that the Lord may touch their hearts and so that they may see that violence, injustice, and wrongdoing are not dignified to a good man.

May your prayers and hidden sacrifices be the sources of strength and comfort also for Martin Steranek from Rustin in the Dolni Kubin District, from whom the state security service confiscated a list of 1,000 signatures, and who was then interrogated on 31 March in a manner at variance with the law. Remember in your prayers also those who were interrogated for the same cause in Trencin and Brno. Add the power of your prayer also to the 17,000 signatures, which despite all police actions accompany this request: Holy Father, we beg you to come to Czechoslovakia. That is next year when we shall be celebrating the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St Methodius.

FRG BORDER GUARDS SNOOPING FOR SECRET SERVICES

AU200953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Hamburg (ADN) -- The FRG magazine STERN, with reference to a confidential paper of the Bonn Interior Ministry, has reported that officers of the FRG border protection service are not only to inspect passports and guard the borders but they are also to work as "auxiliary troops" for the Federal Republic's Secret Services. For the sake of simplicity the FRG customs service is to be included in the snooping work.

"East Bloc travelers are again to be asked generally and purposefully -- about their impressions of the 'moods among the population' and even about their military observations," the magazine notes. Strictly speaking that is instigation to commit a punishable offense, for whoever gives such information is guilty of espionage -- the GDR news agency has only recently stated so.

The names of the involuntary informants are to be reported to the services, the report continues. For the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) this is "a welcome opportunity to hire new agents." Passports with East Bloc visas are photocopied more often again. "The BND needs the copies to produce forgeries for its own agents." The questioning of the travelers is to be done on the basis of an expanded right to ask questions. "Everything is to be reported that could be of importance for the intelligence services."

As the report goes on to state, even school classes could end up in the computers of the FRG secret services if they make a trip to the GDR rather than to Italy or France. "Principally suspicious are travelers from the East -- like members of the 'GDR Writers Association' or the 'GDR Association of Graphic Artists.'"

OFFICIALS MORE FRIENDLY TOWARD WOULD-BE EMIGRES

LD191739 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 19 Apr (DPA) -- Persons wanting to emigrate are currently being treated in a markedly unbureaucratic and friendly manner by the GDR authorities. The "13 August Association" said on Thursday in Berlin that, for example, GDR citizens who had been applying to leave the GDR for some years and who had emigrated to the FRG in the past few weeks no longer had to give express reasons for their wish to emigrate. They had even been asked not to give explanations and to write merely: "With reference to the state citizenship laws of the GDR, I apply to be released from the state citizenship of the GDR."

Emigrants told the association that on leaving the "internal affairs department" of the city or bezirk council, they had wished them "all the best for the future" or something similar.

The customs authorities, too, have showed themselves to be unbureaucratic toward emigrants. They are generally allowed to take their belongings without major checks; cars, if bought before the emigration request, do not need duty paid on them. An emigration document costs 30 GDR marks and a "certificate of identity for emigration" costs 25 marks.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO GUINEA'S CONTE

AU191327 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Colonel Lansana Conte, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea:

I convey to you best wishes on assuming the high offices of president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea. The GDR will continue to strive to maintain and develop the traditionally friendly relations between our two states and peoples.

ALGERIAN ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE FOR HONECKER

LD191457 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Algerian Ambassador Belkacem Ben Yahia in Berlin today. The diplomat handed a personal message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

REICHELT STRESSES DEVELOPMENT OF TIES WITH DPRK

LD200152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1922 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR are developing positvely. This was stated by DPRK Deputy Prime Minister Kong Chin-tae at a reception in honor of a GDR Government delegation currently in Pyongyang, headed by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation will be attending the 8th session of the GDR-DPRK consultative committee on economic and scientific-technological affairs. Hans Reichelt stressed that the GDR would do all it could to develop further the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WATER-SUPPLY COOPERATION -- Moscow, 16 Apr (ADN) -- In Moscow on 16 April the GDR and USSR signed agreements for the joint development of effective processes and technologies for local water supplies and waste water treatment. A protocol for the period ending 1990 was signed by Hans Reichelt, GDR minister for enviromental protection and water supplies, and Filipp V. Popov, minister for housing and civil construction of the RSFSR. Enterprises and institutions of both ministries will work together directly in order to ensure, by greater rationalization, enhanced performance and efficiency in existing plants for the treatment of drinking water and waste water. Expanded research cooperation will aim at the faster application of new scientific-technological results in order to support the water economy more effectively. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 16 Apr 84 LD]

BUDAPEST TV DENIES CENSORING CRAXI'S REMARKS

LD192032 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1825 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Good evening. In a way this affair is not worth talking about, but I shall still tell you: At the beginning of Italian Prime Minister Craxi's visit last week, nearly all Italian papers and Radio Free Europe accused us -- Hungarian television -- on the basis of false information, of having censored Prime Minister Craxi. It was said that we had cut out his views concerning the deployment of missiles from his interview -- the same sentences which, by the way, you could have heard and seen in last Sunday's program "The Week." But as we are talking about the affair, let me make just one comment: The Italian daily IL TEMPO for example did not publish the full length of the text of the interview with Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Actually, this is common practice in journalism.

Last Friday, when Prime Minister Craxi learned the news, which also affected us, he informed press correspondents here in Budapest that Hungarian television had not censored his interview, but that it had acted according to an agreement made previously. According to this the part of the interview dealing with bilateral relations would be shown by television newsreel prior to his visit, and the part dealing with Italian foreign and domestic policy would be shown by "Panorama" on 19 April, and by "The Week" after his visit. This is how it happened, and this is what is happening now.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY KADAR

AU191921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 19/4/1984 -- On April 19, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received the foreign ministers of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty gathered in Budapest. On the occasion Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, conveyed Janos Kadar a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania.

Thanking, Janos Kadar requested that the RCP and Romanian state leader be conveyed a cordial salute and wishes of good health and success in his activity on behalf of the CC of the HSWP, as well as on his own behalf.

SARLOS TALKS WITH GANDHI, INDIAN MINISTERS

LD200534 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi, April 19 (MTI) -- Indian head of government Indira Gandhi Thursday evening met Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, currently on a visit here. In a cordial atmosphere, views were exchanged on the extensive cooperation of the two countries, further aims of strengthening friendly relations and India's role of international prestige in the Nonaligned Movement.

Istvan Sarlos discussed topical international questions with Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao. With Minister of Industry, Steel and Mines Narain Dutt Tiwari, copresident of the Hungarian-Indian Mixed Economic Committee, the member of the Political Committee discussed questions of implementing the two countries' economic agreements and possibilities of further expanding economic contacts.

KADAR INTERVIEWED BY U.S. MAGAZINE LEADERS

AU190700 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian No16, 15 Apr 84 pp 3-4

[Interview given by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Henry O. Dormann, president and chief editor of LEADERS magazine -- date and place not given]

[Text] National Consensus

Dormann: What can Hungary be most proud of?

Kadar: We have so many things to do, that we do not ponder too much on what things we can be most proud of. But since you have asked, I would point to the considerable development, even measured by historical standards, which has taken place in Hungary since 1945, in the decades following our liberation, and which overcome centuries of backwardness. This is the main achievement, the pride of our people, of the millions of Hungarians.

With self-sacrificing work, often with self-denial, our people have built, in place of a country ruined in the course of World War II, an industrial country possessing a developed agriculture, which is not only a fatherland but a home to the population. In addition to the country's economic progress, most valuable to us is that unity and solidarity which has been, and still is, uniting people of different ideologies, the honest forces of the Hungarian society. This general national agreement; that is, the consensus concerning the main issues of the country's social, economic, and cultural development, is one of our most important achievements.

We are proud of the fact that the realistically thinking world public opinion regards us as the firm and determined followers of peace, the most universal human interest as well as the interest of socialism. And we are also proud of the fact that today, the Hungarian people are masters of their own destiny, live in freedom, and are engaged in peaceful, constructive work.

What does it mean to be a Hungarian in Hungary today? Well, I think, it means nothing less than being a citizen of a thriving state which is striving for the implementation of the norms of social justice. The Hungarian is a patriot, but in addition to this, he also feels himself a part of the wider community of peoples. The feeling of friendship and respect towards other nations is thoroughly compatible with our people's national consciousness and particular cultural features. We foster with care our national traditions as well as our solidarity towards the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

To Seek Realistic Answers

Dormann: Do you take it as a given that your country's current stability will be maintained after your retirement also?

Kadar: The building of the new society in Hungary has been going on for almost 40 years now. Almost 3 decades have passed since the internal shock of 1956. This is a considerable time not only in the lifespan of a man, but in the history of a country. As far as I am concerned, I have been doing political work, that is, work with certain responsibility, for half a century.

I myself have never led a "one person" policy. All throughout my activity, I have always been active as a member of a collective body, and this is the case today as well. He who is truly acquainted with the conditions in Hungary, and understands the essence of changes that have taken place here, must be aware that the results achieved are the result of millions joining forces. This is the guarantee that what we have realized is lasting and stable. Because, what has been created jointly by the people will also be jointly defended by the people. And, as far as the country's leadership is concerned, I am sure that our political line of direction, which is based on fundamental principles and the actual endowments of the country, is not the policy of one, fifth, or several hundred people, but is deeply rooted in the masses, it has a firm basis, and will be lasting.

Dormann: Why are you considered pragmatic in the Western world?

Kadar: I accept the readiness for sensitivity towards practical problems. To be a political official today in Hungary one needs to seek realistic answers for the questions appearing in the society. The facts of reality, our principles and our tasks play an equally important role in working out the right solutions.

I myself also strive to analyze the real situation starting not from our desires, but from the facts, and then go on to work out the most practical solution with the help of experts and those concerned.

It would be a mistake, however, to believe that what is happening today in Hungary is a policy of pragmatism. Our party professes the principles of scientific socialism and strives to adapt them to our particular conditions.

Special Attention

Dormann: What is your opinion concerning Hungarian youth; how does one make them understand communism and how are they drawn in to the party?

Kadar: According to my experiences, for the decisive majority of Hungarian youth, the socialist society is the natural medium of their life and represents a good area for their life and represents a good area for their activity. The young people are working for the implementation of our common goals, and taken as a whole they are studying and working honestly.

Nevertheless, it is true that our current situation and problems are, as a matter of course, less understood by those who did not experience the turnabouts in the destiny of the country's most recent history. It is also true that the search for a road, the lack of practical experience, the hasty impatience, are also as characteristic of the youth in Hungary as everywhere in the world.

Therefore, the older generation, which has suitable experiences, pays special attention to winningthe youth over to socialist ideals and our program of building the homeland. We know that, if we draw the youth to our work, then today and in the future, too, we can count on their power of responsibly shaping society and us ourselves.

Although the party and its youth organization indeed endeavor a lot to win the youth's hearts and minds for the cause of socialism there is no question of some sort of self-serving member-recruiting or enlisting for the Communist Party being under way. The point is for the youth to understand, through their own experience, that their efforts and desires and our political goals are identical, and the country is being built for them, together with them, and also by them.

Toward Identical Goals

Dormann: How do you regard the future in the relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, as each country tries to find its own way leading to socialism?

Kadar: The relations among these countries are first of all determined by the most fundamental interests and goals. It is well-known that the Eastern European countries almost 40 years ago chose the same socialist road of socioeconomic development as did the Soviet Union earlier. The identical goals and tasks drew our peoples closer to each other. Their relations in earlier centuries were often marred by a whole range of antagonisms and conflicts artificially fomented by the ruling circles of that time. Under the new conditions of socialism, as a result of the identity of fundamental interests and a better understanding of each other, the close political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation among our countries emerged naturally.

The identity of the social-economic order, of the main goals, and of interests -- all this does not alter the case that each and every socialist country possesses individual features and endowments. There are considerable differences in the size of the territory and population, in natural resources and conditions, the structure and production capability of the economy, cultural traditions, and so on. These particularities must always be taken into account.

There was an initial period in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Eastern European socialist countries when we did not sufficiently take into consideration these differing endowments. There was an erroneous belief that the Soviet experiences in building the new society could be entirely and automatically adapted to Hungary's or other country's practice. We paid a high price for this both separately and all together. Of course, we continue today to make use of each other's experience but each socialist country seeks the kind of solutions that are most suitable for its endowments and historical traditions. This does not interfere the least with the relations among our countries, since the successful solution of our tasks is very much in our common interest.

Therefore, I believe that the historically developed bilateral and multilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will further strengthen, and the cooperation will become more efficient and up-to-date in conformity with the new requirements of life. But it means in no way the strengthening of some sort of "bloc discipline" but rather a voluntary joining of forces of countries with equal rights, progressing towards identical goals, in order to solve as successfully as possible their economic and social tasks. Our alliance does not mean self-imposed isolation. Our countries -- as our several proposals, and separately or jointly made steps have also shown -- are ready to build relations and cooperation based on mutual advantages with countries of different social order from our own as well.

Dormann: What feelings do you entertain concerning the current relations between the two superpowers?

[Kadar] Hungary, which is situated at the crossroads between different cultures, at the "crossroads of armies," during the thousand years of its existence, suffered tremendously from the distructions of wars; often its sheer survival was at stake. Our historical experience, therefore, has made us very sensitive to the danger of war. All this is particularly valid in our days, when the border between the two opposing military blocs is very close to us. We know that the smallest conflict between them would lead to a global catastrophe. Our fundamental interests are attached to peaceful international relations also because only under such circumstances can the multilateral international economic cooperation necessary for us as a result of our country's characteristics continue undisturbed.

We are aware that the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are of determining importance for the world's fate. These relations are dangerously strained today, and it is so, according to our belief, because the U.S. leaders have started new armament programs that are threatening the military balance of power; they demand unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union, and encourage their allies to limit East-West relations. It is naturally understandable that the Soviet Union and its allies cannot allow the military balance of power to be upset in any way, as this would cause a severe threat not only to our peoples but to humanity as a whole.

In this situation, we regard dialogue and the maintaining of relations as particularly important. We think that the small and medium-sized countries can also considerably contribute to the maintenance of dialogue. Hungarian foreign policy is active in this direction. We support any proposal that guarantees the security of states through the lowest possible level of arms. From the point of view of easing international tension, peaceful coexistence between countries of different social sytems, and safeguarding the achievements of detente, we consider important the promotion of the so-called "Helsinki process." The successful conclusion of the Madrid conference and the Stockholm conference have contributed to an increase in the level of mutual confidence.

International Division of Labor

Dormann: How do you imagine the development and intensification of economic relations with the Western countries, and how do you see the possibilities for foreign investments in Hungary?

Kadar: The wide range foreign economic relations between states are natural attributes of the normal political relations between them. As a result also of our country's economic endowments, we are consciously trying to join the international division of labor as extensively as possible.

The more than one-third proportion of the economically developed Western countries in our foreign trade shows that there is common interest in maintaining and developing economic relations. We strive to make these relations more balanced and more intensive, based on mutual advantages, and to increase the interest of our partners. In addition to traditional commercial relations, we see possibilities for technical-scientific cooperation, production sharing, and also for joint ventures in third-country markets.

On our part, we can guarantee to the Western enterprises taking an interest in us, stable relations, a secure market, and correct partnerlike behavior. Proof of all this is supplied by our enterprises' trade relation with Western enterprises, often going back several decades, and the experience of several hundred well-operating production cooperatives. Foreign investors can find in Hungary legal guarantee for favorable economic conditions ensuring the development of the enterprises, for the withdrawal of capital, and for free utilization of the profits.

The Sober Mind Wins

Dormann: What is your idea of a good society? Are you optimistic about the future of mankind?

Kadar: According to my political conviction and ideology, I have been for long decades a follower of the socialist ideal. The good society, therefore, according to my view, is the free society of working people, in which everyone works according to his capacity and has a share of the produced goods according to his work. I do not claim that we have reached this ideal in every respect, or have even gotten close, for that matter. We are in a transitional period at the moment; our achievements compared to the past and in view of our possibilities are promising but not yet satisfactory in view of our expectations and requirements. It is my conviction that mankind possesses those spiritual and material means by which we can get closer to the realization of our ideals.

Man, however, has become capable of destroying civilization and even himself. Thus, our era determines the fate of the history of mankind. Mankind has arrived at a crossroads. One road leads to the possibility of peaceful coexistence between different social orders; the other leads to an absurd alternative, not worthy of reasonable people -- the threat of worldwide nuclear catastrophe. It is clear that there would be no winner in a war fought with nuclear weapons.

I, myself, am an optimist in spite of everything. I know from experience that facts do not let themselves be swept away; realities can be disregarded only for a while. Such a reality is the people's desire for peace. That is why it is my firm conviction that the sober mind will prevail.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT ON RELIGION CLASSES -- At the initiative of the leaders of the Hungarian Catholic Church, at the State Office of Church Affairs and representatives of the Hungarian Catholic Council of Bishops have held successful talks about introducing religion classes in the parishes. An agreement has been reached that in the future, religion classes may be held in the parsonage or parish residence in those places where the church is not suitable for holding religion classes, with the permission of the responsible bishop, based on concrete judgments in each case. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 6 Apr 84 p 5 WA]

TRADE WITH SLOVAKIA -- The turnover of border trading between Hungary and Czechoslovakia may increase by up to a third this year, but this depends on several factors. This was reaffirmed by negotiations held in Bratislava between a delegation of the North Transdanubian Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the leaders of the Slovak regional office of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Slovakia would buy primarily fruit, vegetables, pastry and cosmetic goods from Hungary in exchange for building materials and shutters. The two sides agreed that in order to expand turnover, direct links between enterprises should be established and the harmonization of prices and certificates of quality should be simplified. The Hungarian and Slovak chamber committees will make recommendations on how to clear up obstacles. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Apr 84 LD]

SIWICKI DELEGATION MEETS SHCHERBITSKIY IN KIEV

LD192024 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A Polish military delegation led by General Florian Siwicki, deputy member of the party's Central Committee Politburo, minister of national defense, which is visiting the Soviet Union at its government's invitation, today left Moscow and set off on a tour of the land of the soviets. The delegation is accompanied by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy defense minister, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Today the Polish military delegation arrived in the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev. The minister of national defense has met Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. The guest was acquainted with the work of the Republic's party organizations in implementing the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the following plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Soviet Reportage

For Moscow TASS coverage of the visit to the Soviet Union by Minister of National Defense General Florian Siwicki and his accompanying delegation, including their talks on military cooperation with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov and other Soviet Army officials, see the Eastern Europe section of the 17 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MESSNER, GORYWODA TALK WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD200541 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Talks between Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission; Nikolay Talyzin, deputy premier; and Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy premier; and Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier, chairman of the Planning Commission have taken place for 2 days in Moscow. Questions of further development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the USSR and Poland have been discussed.

CONCERT, RECEPTION CELEBRATE USSR FRIENDSHIP

LD191305 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Celebrations of the 39th anniversary of signing the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Poland and the Soviet Union are in progress. The culminating point of the celebrations was the concert organized by the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society in Teatr Polski in Warsaw. Representatives of the work forces of the largest enterprises in Warsaw, World War veterans, young people, activists of social organizations, and also representatives of supreme party and government authorities attended the concert. Speeches on this occasion were delivered in the official part of the concert by Kazimierz Barcikowski and Aleksandr Aksenov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Poland. They stressed the significance of the historical agreement. Kazimierz Barcikowski said, among other things, that the agreement in question had endured the test of many years and many experiences. In its substance it serves state relations and, importantly, it is present to a growing extent in our nations' awareness. Results of the implementation of the agreement constitute not only tangible facts, political and cultural facts, but also the rich texture of interhuman relations which developed at that time.

We shall favor a development of goods' exchange in the areas near borders, a rebirth of direct cooperation between industrial enterprises and higher education establishments and between trade unions and youth and social organizations. This, we believe, will be a path for the two nations to get to know each other to a better extent and for people to understand each other better.

On the occasion of the anniversary the Soviet ambassador gave a party which was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, members of the leadership of the PZPR, ZSL, SD, the SEJM, and the Council of State and the government. Present were PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] activists, workers movement veterans, participants of struggles with fascism, representatives of the Army, social and youth organizations, and the world of culture and science. The reception was also attended by a delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. Present were also a representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and the commander of the Northern Group of the Soviet Armed Forces, and also heads of diplomatic missions of socialist states.

Jaruzelski Meets TPPR Leaders

AU200826 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 16 April, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaderships of the National Council and Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR].

Wojciech Zukrowski, chairman of the TPPR National Council, and Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the TPPR Main Board, presented information about the TPPR's current social tasks in strengthening friendly relations between the Polish and Soviet people, as well as on the TPPR's activity since its 11th congress. This was also the subject of a joint plenary meeting between the National Council and Main Board.

Speaking about the role and significance of the TPPR, W. Jaruzelski referred to the Polish people's achievements at the 40th anniversary of the PPR, these achievements being inseparably connected with the alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union. He also expressed his recognition for the TPPR's activity.

16 APRIL PRESS CONFERENCE ON TRADE WITH USSR

AU200830 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- At a press conference on 16 April in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, journalists were informed about the results of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and trade at the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. It was stressed that the most difficult period in trade, resulting from a collapse of supplies to Poland, is already in the past. The results of 1983 and this year's trade forecasts indicate that exports to the USSR are constantly rising. According to preliminary forecasts, however, one should not expect that our trade with the USSR will be balanced out until the end of the current 5-year plan. In December 1983, our debts toward the Soviet Union increased by about R4.5 billion. But one can expect, and this is illustrated by the practice of recent years, that the annual increase in these debts will tend to slow down as a result of our export efforts.

There are no doubt greater possibilities of increasing specialization and coproduction and stepping up exports of electrical machinery, it was said. New forms of economic cooperation must also be sought. For example, direct contacts between production enterprises from both countries could play an important role.

URBAN ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR, EXIT VISAS

LD172312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Sharp criticism of the dissemination by certain segments of the Western mass media of mendacious reports on the economic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union and the reasons for our current economic problems -- these were two of the themes in a meeting between Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, and foreign correspondents. Here are the details which Jerzy Urban gave in an interview with our reporter Marek Kasa.

[Begin recording] [Kasa] Minister, once again you have had to refute reports on the economic relations between Poland and the USSR.

[Urban] The West German radio stations broadcasting in Polish have indulged in quite amazingly provocative rubbish, probably with the aim of outraging public opinion in Poland. One station said: It is not the fault of weak agricultural production that Poland cannot feed itself, but because the Polish economy is plundered by the Soviet Union. And I quote: The best example of this is the (?interesting article) published on 18 January by TRYBUNA LUDU according to which the production of meat in Poland amounts to over 100 kg per person while only a mere third or a quarter of this ends up on Polish tables. Even Poland's export of its goods to the West does not provide a source of income for the Polish public since all the payments calculations are made by the CEMA bank in Moscow where the economic efforts of the Polish people are plundered. End quote. These are tremendously base insinations, especially when one considers how great is the aid given to us by the Soviet Union. But let us treat this in a matter-of-fact manner. There has never been a report by TRYBUNA LUDU -- or by anyone else in Poland -- that meat production per inhabitant amounts to 100 kg. I wish it were! In 1982 this production amounted to 71 kg and 20 dekagrams per inhabitant. In 1983, unfortunately, it fell to 68 kg and 60 dekagrams of meat per inhabitant. As for those banking calculations, it is total rubbish to speak of an ostensible plunder by the CEMA bank. The CEMA bank does not deal with the financial side of transactions between Poland and the West, but with multilateral calculations. It finances the largest investment projects and apportions credits. All the calculations in Poland's foreign trade are made by the Commercial Bank in Warsaw, and by the PKO [General Savings Bank].

[Kasa] While on the subject of CEMA, what issues will the forthcoming session of the CEMA Council, which is due to be held in June in Moscow, be dealing with?

[Urban] Fundamental issues of the economic development of the whole socialist camp will be discussed. There will be a continuation of thought connected with providing a proper raw materials and energy base for the economy. The question will be considered of rendering these economies complementary, so that they create a good and resilient whole on the basis of a good subdivision of work.

It is Poland's ambition to strive for the restoration of her place in the economy of the entire community which she had before, as well as a guarantee by CEMA of appropriate, stable foundations for the country's further development, for example, raw materials and other materials.

[Kasa] Minister, what is the Polish authorities' attitude to demonstration by Poles living in the West who want to extract permission for the members of their families to leave our country?

[Urban] These are hunger strikes. The method of public demonstrations is not a good one for getting family departure matters settled. [Word indistinct] Polish citizens who are organizing demonstrations in the FRG should settle their affairs in Poland in a way which accords with our legal regulations and simply in accord with the principles of decency. Many people who find themselves in a similar situation leave afterward without bother, legally and with their families. On the other hand, the majority of those who would like to leave Poland have problems not so much with passports, but mainly because the people do not get visas from the Western countries. It is not the Polish authorities for whom these demonstrations are really intended. These dramatic gestures are aimed at public opinion in the West, (?wanting) to present people as the victims of the Warsaw authorities and gain [word indistinct] sympathy, work. Only when they kick up a fuss will their families have a chance of getting exit visas, and that is usually the essence of those performances which are currently taking place in some countries. Of course, such demonstrations, which are afterward exploited for propaganda purposes against our country, will not help those who stage them to settle their affairs. It will just make it more difficult. [end recording]

NESTOROWICZ MEETS PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD192338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] An economic delegation from the PRC representing that country's State Economic Commission is visiting Poland. Representatives of the planning commission of the Ministry for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and Trade are included among the members of the delegation.

Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz has met with the Chinese guests at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Possibilities for the Polish side's participation in the modernization of numerous areas of Chinese industry were discussed. Concrete proposals revolve around 19 various projects of the engineering industry plant which serves the needs of Chinese mining, automotive industry, and food industry.

PRC Reportage

For Beijing XINHUA reportage on the 9-day visit to Poland by a PRC economic delegation headed by Zhu Rongji, vice minister of the PRC State Economic Commission, including Zhu's meeting with Foreign Trade Minister Nestorowicz, see the 19 April China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FDP'S MISCHNICK: GENSCHER LIKELY TO VISIT POLAND

LD191523 Hamburg DPA in German 1044 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 19 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is likely to visit Poland in the foreseeable future. Chairman of the FDP parliamentary party, Wolfgang Mischnick, said today at a press conference in Warsaw that the chance of a visit by the foreign minister to Warsaw is great. Dates still have to be discussed. A date in early summer or in summer is possible, circles close to him report. Genscher would then be the first Western foreign minister to travel to Poland since the imposition of martial law.

Mischnick finished his 4-day visit to Poland today, during which he held meetings with party and government leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

Mischnick, who traveled to Poland with an FDP delegation, repeatedly stressed that Bonn is keeping to the spirit and letter of the treaties of 1970 also following the change of coalition. The politician was asked repeatedly about statements by some CDU politicians, primarily by Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes, which contradicted the treaty in the Polish view.

Today the Polish papers printed a communique on the meeting between Mischnick and Jaruzelski. It says that Poland is determined to expand relations with the FRG on the basis of the 1970 treaty and other bilateral and multilateral agreements.

POZOGA: WEST INCREASES INTELLIGENCE PENETRATION

LD191450 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 19 Apr 84

["In Defence of Socialist Poland -- Interview With General Pozoga" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 19 Apr (PAP) -- As reported in PAP's press review today, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU carries a half-page interview on intelligence activity against Poland with interior vice-minister in charge of the Polish counterintelligence Gen Wladyslaw Pozoga. The following are more excerpts from the vice-minister's statements:

"Intelligence is an essential component of the entirety of the U.S. agressive policy towards Poland, which is evident at the political, economic and programmatic levels.

"As an important link in the defensive Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA, Poland makes a target of particular interest for hostile intelligence services which have stepped up efforts to explore Poland's defence system. This is also connected with the start-up of the deployment in the FRG and other NATO states of new first-strike nuclear weapons whose sights are trained also on Polish cities.

"Through their outposts in some of the embassies in Warsaw and through paid agents, the Atlantic military intelligence services take up hectic attempts to identify more targets in Poland for a nuclear strike.

"Last year, as compared with 1982, we noted a considerable increase of intelligence penetration of Poland's defence facilities by Western services."

"It is not only military diplomats of some NATO states who are engaged in the penetration of our defence system, but also some of their colleagues working for other -- non-military sections of their embassies. We have noted an increased range of tasks assigned to agents.

"Your reconnaissance shows that as internal stabilization in Poland is progressing and contacts with the West are reopening on the scientific, technical, economic and cultural levels, there are increased efforts on the part of foreign intelligence services to get Polish citizens travelling to the West to defect or start collaboration with those services.

"Intelligence services and centres of ideological subversion abuse the hospitable visa regulations in Poland to dispatch in here unprecedented numbers of agents, couriers and psychological warfare instructors whose mission is to make contacts with anti-state underground and the so-called opposition. Thus increased aggressiveness of NATO special services threatens the open character of foreigners' traffic into Poland.

"Propaganda agression against Poland is broadening in scope and the forms it employs are more and more acute and perfidious, hitting out at the most vital interests of the entire Polish nation and state.

"An overwhelming part of those Poles who for various reasons have extended their stay abroad or even have applied for asylum, have remained loyal to their homeland, not staining themselves with treason, and have retained their dignity and national conscience despite straits that at times have beset them.

"The PUWP first secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski thus defined in the Sejm (parliament) our attitude to those people: "Everyone, who has not deliberately sold out his Polishness and personal honesty to foreign powers, has the way back home open."

But of course those who engage in activity harmful to the Polish State cannot expect such attitude on the part of the Polish authorities, and I mean here activists of Western-intelligence-manipulated so-called foreign officers of the former "Solidarity", as well as other centres of political subversion, which have become handy bases for the CIA and some other NATO ingelligences for anti-Polish activity.

"West Berlin's magistrates have recently denied residence permits to 10,000 Poles staying in the city, unless they ask for political asylum."

"This is how people staying outside their own country for various reasons, mainly to make money, are forced to adopt the status of political refugees and get into conflict with their homeland. Pressures like that give intelligence centres wider basis for recruitment.

"The connections between Radios Free Europe and Liberty and the CIA are not an isolated instance. Similar centres of subversion now get financial support and directions from the United States Information Agency (USIA) and many organizations which operate independently from the government, such as AFL/CIO and others. Things are no different in some other NATO states."

POLITBURO: ZHIVKOV VISIT STRENGTHENS RELATIONS

LD112216 Warsaw PAP in English 1124 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 10/11 April -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today evaluated the course and outcome of the official friendly visit to Poland by a Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by BCP CC General Secretary and Council of State Chairman Todor Zhivkov last April 2 to 5.

The Political Bureau said that the visit had been an important event in the Polish-Bulgarian bilateral relations, in the strengthening of Poland's cooperation with the states of the socialist community. The visit contributed to the tightening of ideological and political ties between the two Marxist-Leninist parties, the PUWP and the BCP. Its results will have a bearing on a more effective use of experiences in the realization of the universal principles of socialist construction in the concrete conditionalities of each state.

In the further development and deepening of cooperation, special attention will be paid to the expansion of contacts at local and factory levels, between party organizations, trade unions and youth organizations.

The visit of the Bulgarian delegation created new impulses for getting onto a higher level the allround development of relations between both states. This will be fostered by the weighty arrangements contained in the adopted documents: a joint declaration and a long-term programme of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the economic sphere, special attention will be paid to the expansion of co-production and specialization links as well as integration of efforts towards speeding up the introduction of scientific-technical progress.

The visit confirmed fill unanimity of the assessments by both parties and states of the causes of deterioration of the current international situation. The sides stressed the dangers stemming from the confrontative policy of imperialism. They confirmed the resolve of further action to materialize the coordinated, peaceful line of the states of the socialist community. A special stress was placed on the importance of tightening the allied links and allround cooperation with the main force of the socialist community -- the Soviet Union, as well as the strengthening the political-defensive alliance -- the Waraw Treaty organization.

The visit was a manifestation of the recogntion of Poland's position in the community of socialist states as its durable and inviolable link as well as active partner in the process of detente in Europe and international cooperation.

The tightening and development of economic ties between Poland and Bulgaria will be their contribution to deepening and accelerating socialist integration within the CEMA.

The Political Bureau approved the opinions and arrangements made during the visit and recommend all the bodies and institutions concerned to include them in their programmes of work and ensure their consistent realization.

The Political Bureau also evaluated the performance of cooperative organizations. It formulated opinions to increase effective realization of the socio-economic goals and better satisfy social needs. It was said that cooperative organizations, as a durable form of management in socialism, is carrying out important social, economic and educational functions. It was stressed that the start of the 1980s saw the creation of a favourable climate fostering the development of cooperative movement in Poland.

The Political Bureau stressed the need for more effective actions of cooperative self-management organs, boards, members and activists to eliminate irregularities in the cooperative movement and develop it in line with the social and economic needs. [passage indistinct]

STATE COUNCIL ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, COMPLAINTS

LD192335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] At a session held today the Council of State passed resolutions connected with the decisions contained in the act on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government. Regulations governing the remuneration for and land periods of the chairmen of people's councils and regulations governing the daily allowance for these officials while on official trips have been agreed upon, among other things. It has been decided that the function of the chairmen of people's councils should be carried out socially. The Council of State and the Council of Ministers issued all the executive acts provided for in this law, thus creating the conditions for its full implementation on 17 June this year.

The Council of State also examined information on citizens' complaints and suggestions forwarded to it in 1983. The Commission for Compalints and Suggestions has been charged with the task of analyzing the topics raised -- topics of greatest social significance -- in greater depth, and with expanding its cooperation with other state bodies. Tasks that serve the cause of further progress in the area where complaints and suggestions are dealt with have also been drawn up.

MILITIA'S CWIEK INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC CRIME

AU181052 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Economic crime did not decrease last year. More public property was misappropriated, and crimes involving speculation, customs duty, foreign currency, and taxation are still at a high level. Waste and mismanagement are at a disturbing level. What action are militia units undertaking in order to combat economic crime more effectively? This is the question that PAP journalist Tomasz Arleth put to Brigadier General Jerzy Cwiek, deputy commander in chief of the Citizens' Militia. J. Cwiek said:

The Citizens' Militia is concentrating on those areas of the national economy that are the most crime-ridden, just as it did last year. These areas are: construction and the construction materials industry, the entire food industry, rail and road transportation, socialized and private trade, and industrial sectors manufacturing market goods.

Investigations into crimes and criminal sanctions are being accompanied by comprehensive preventive activity; daily talks on crime and visits wherever no crime has yet occurred. Last year, we carried out over 100,000 checks to see if premises and public property were secure. Many examples of ignoring regulations, neglect of duties, and indifference toward the destruction or theft of public property were revealed. Over 4,500 economic crimes, which could have caused damage estimated at almost Z300 million, were thwarted. The result of these checks is also that over 37,000 reports and pieces of information have been addressed to high-level units and bodies of the state administration.

In the nearest future, we wish to achieve clear progress in uncovering misappropriation of public property.

We will continue intensive activity against speculation.

The main purpose of the Citizens' Militia's repressive measures will be to deprive the perpetrators of economic crimes of all of their illegal income, ensure that state property which has been violated or citizens who have been wronged are fully compensated through fines imposed on offenders, and strengthen the conviction that the discovery of crimes and the arrest of their perpetrators is inevitable. For example, in 1983 about Z2.3 billion worth of misappropriated or stolen public property was recovered. In actions to uncover numerous currency offenses, militia bodies seized $775,000 from suspects, 43.5 kg of gold, 200 kg of silver, and other articles (precious stones, works of art, and so on) worth about Z300 million which had been involved in smuggling.

Question: The extent of economic crime is still closely connected with the economic difficulties. But are these difficulties the only determining factor?

Answer: This direct connection applies only to some categories of economic crime. It applies especially to speculation. Speculation has its source in the general economic situation, and effective action against speculation depends solely on an improvement in the economic situation. Penal sanctions merely combat signs of speculation, but do not eliminate its source.

Other economic crime categories are only indirectly dependent on the economic situation. Misappropriation of public property, mismanagement, corruption, and currency offenses were also committed during the period of market stability and economic development. The lesser amount of information presented to people about these crimes in the past may have created the impression that there was much less of these crimes earlier.

Economic crime is subject to many factors, including improper security of public premises and property, faulty systems of internal control, and bad work organization in some enterprises.

The People's level of legal knowledge and their attitudes toward public property do not encourage an effective combatting of economic crimes. Quite large sections of society regard this property as belonging to "no one," and economic crime involving this property is not condemned as harshly as, for example, crime involving private property.

Question: What activity against economic crime will dominate in the immediate future?

Answer: This year is a year of tidying up the organizational structures of the national economy, improving economic mechanisms, and continuing the already commenced process of emerging from the crisis. All this gives priority to activity by the militia and by investigating bodies in general against all economic crimes. The effective uncovering of crimes is especially important in such a situation. Investigations will be geared to the principle that penal sanctions demand swiftness of action if they are to be effective.

We will increase the scope and effectiveness of our actions aimed at revealing persons living off illegal sources.

The Citizens' Militia expects society's firm support in the struggle against economic crime and the participation of every citizen in combatting it. We often say that economic crime hits at the interests of the whole of society. This is true, but not everyone is aware that a badly finished apartment and poor quality food are not only the result of negligence, but also to a large extent the result of theft of building materials or of illegal "surpluses" of food inside processing plants which are later acquired by speculators. The help which citizens give to the Citizens' Militia in this respect is help which we are giving ourselves.

MILEWSKI ON IMPROVING FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

AU201002 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 84 p 5

[PAP report: "We Must Combat Crime More Effectively"]

[Text] On 16 April a session of voivodship prosecutors and the military district prosecutors of the Armed Forces was held in Warsaw. The discussions were attended by Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the State Council, representatives of the management of the Ministry of Justice, of the main headquarters of the Citizens' Militia, and of the Supreme Court. They were chaired by Jozef Zyto, acting prosecutor general.

Last year, certain progress was recorded to have been made in consolidating law and order and ensuring that there is calm and public security. However, the results still have not fulfilled social expectations.

Many people think, M. Milewski said, that our investigating bodies are not fully in control of the threat from the wave of criminality. The opinions of the workers at the recent National PZPR Conference also confirmed this. These assessments and expectations have set new tasks for the prosecutor's office, they demand that its work methods are constantly improved, and they bring about the need for a still more effective fight against all aspects of lawbreaking as well as against social pathology.

POZNAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE ACTS ON WORK SHIRKING

LD160827 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] A session of the Voivodship Defense Committee took place in Poznan today. The debates were chaired by Poznan Voivoda Marian Krol. Here is the decision by the Voivodship Defense Committee:

Organs of the state administration, organs of prosecution and the administration of justice, as well as the misdemeanor courts, will deepen their mutual cooperation and the flow of information on persons with no place of work and those who avoid work and study. The organs of the state administration will step up their requirement that the works enterprises supply confirmation of employing persons sent to them. The works enterprises will give confirmation of employment promptly and without fail, and will keep the employment departments informed about sackings for violations of work discipline or for abandoning work. The organs of the state administration and the Civic Militia will streamline the procedure for establishing the source of income of work shirkers.

WOZNIAK CHAIRS 1 MAY CELEBRATION MEETING

LD180756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The social committee for the 1 May celebrations in Warsaw has been constituted. At the committee's inaugural meeting, chaired by Marian Wozniak, Politburo member of the Central Committee, first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, the preparations, which have already started, for this year's day of the working class were reported on and its political-organizational assumptions approved. It was accepted that the dominant note of the 1 May holiday should be an objective and honest evaluation of the achievements of the 40 years of People's Poland.

BEJGER ATTENDS DEPUTIES MEETING IN GDANSK

LD170944 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The voivodship deputies' group has held debates in Gdansk. They were attended by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party in Gdansk. The deputies conveyed to the first secretary their observations arising from a survey in the field. Many issues were raised, on informing the community about the taking of important economic decisions, the supplying of rural shops, and the still unsatisfactory knowledge among the work forces about the interdependence between production and pay.

GDANSK TRADE UNIONISTS MEET WITH AUTHORITIES

LD180939 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Yesterday the Gdansk trade unionists met with representatives of the political and administrative authorities of the voivodship. The main purpose of the meeting was to present to the authorities their opinions concerning this year's changes in the prices of food items, fuels, metallurgical products, and some industrial wares, as well as the procedure under which the trade unions were consulted on these changes. The consultations conducted so far were critically assessed. During the discussion the definition of a social (?minimum) and a more resolute struggle against phenomena of social pathology were among the proposals put forward.

MESSNER, ROMANIK MEET WITH MINING OFFICIALS

LD142231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Excerpt] In Katowice, the 18th Congress of Mining Engineers and Technicians has concluded its session. The possibility of further exploiting mineral resources in Poland's mines was discussed today, in the presence of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Politburo, and Jerzy Romanik, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Mining Commission of the PZPR Central Committee, and representatives of the chief executive of the ministries engaged in the exploitation of natural resources, including Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry.

Three percent of the world's mining production is Polish in origin. From a mere 0.2 percent of the usable surface of the earth, in the course of a year, 500 million tons of raw materials are extracted. Of the 50 varieties of useful mines, the most important positions belong to the hard coal, copper, brown coal, and sulphur mines. These raw materials cannot be renewed, and hence the methods of extracting and utilizing them are very important.

POREBSKI ATTENDS PARTY MEETING IN OPOLE

LD141926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The tasks of party branches and organizations after the national conference of delegates and in the election campaign for peoples councils were discussed at a plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee in Opole. Tadeusz Porebski, who took part in the plenum, indicated the need for broad party agitation in all milieus on which the course of election campaign depends considerably.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PROTOCOL REDUCES TRADE DEFICIT -- A protocol on cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Soviet Union for 1984-85 has been signed in Warsaw. An increase in turnover this year of nearly 2 billion rubles and a considerable reduction in our trade deficit with the Soviet Union is envisaged. To mark the signing of the protocol, medals and honorary diplomas were awarded to the 36 best Polish enterprises that export to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Apr 84 LD]

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH SYRIA -- A Polish-Syrian program for cultural and scientific cooperation in 1984-86 has been signed in Damascus by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jozef Wiejacz and Syrian Deputy Education Minister Sa'id Abduh. Jozef Wiejacz held political consultations in the Syrian Foreign Ministry on the present international situation and Polish-Syrian relations. The talks confirmed the concurrent assessments of both sides on international issues, particularly of the situation in Europe and the Near East. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Apr 84 LD]

TURKISH TRANSPORTATION MINISTER VISITS -- An assessment of economic and technological cooperation to date has been the aim of a working visit in Poland by Veysel Atasoy, minister of communication and transportation of Turkey, and a group of advisers and expoerts. During talks in several ministries, it was stated that possibilities of widening cooperation exist, especially in shipbuilding, rolling stock, and aviation industries. In order to state these possibilities precisely an exchange of visits by experts from both states will follow shortly. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Apr 84 LD]

UN COMMITTEE DEBATES DISPUTE-SETTLING PROPOSAL

AU191833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 19/4/1984 -- During the session of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on strengthening the role of the organization, the debates on the peaceful settlement of interstate differences focused on Romania's proposal for the setting up of a UN commission of good offices, mediation and conciliation. The proposal, which was submitted to the General Assembly at its latest session through an official document tabled by Romania alongside the Philippines and Nigeria, aims at improving and completing the UN mechanism for the peaceful settlement of differences as well as at bettering this essential function of the United Nations. It is an expression of the foreign policy consistently promoted by Romania and its president Nicolae Ceausescu relating to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate problems, and the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations.

Enlarging upon this proposal, the Romanian delegation insisted on the role of a commission of good offices, mediation and conciliation, set up under the agreement of the states in litigation, in promoting negotiations among them, as well as on its place within relevant UN bodies, as a mechanism apt to support the Security Council and the General Assembly in fulfilling their attributions of peacefully solving differences, of maintaining peace and security.

Many delegations of the non-aligned, small and medium-sized countries maintained the idea of setting up a UN commission of good offices, mediation and conciliation as an expression of the need to strengthen and complete the UN mechanisms, as a practical and flexible means of promoting and actively assisting negotiations among parties, of peacefully solving international differences. They pointed to the importance of Romania's porposal for the creation of a mechanism apt to prevent the aggravation of litigations and to rapidly solve them through negotiations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BOLIVIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU191830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/4/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on April 19 Julio Garret Ayllon, president of the Bolivian Senate, who paid a visit to Romania. The guest was accompanied by Mario Ralon Anaya, senator.

The president of the Bolivian Senate conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu most cordial greetings as well as wishes of progress and prosperity for the Romanian people on behalf of the Bolivian National Congress. He was also highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the manysided development of the country as well as of the policy of peace and broad collaboration among all nations Romania and its president consistently promote.

Thanking, the Romanian head of state requested that warm greetings be conveyed to the Bolivian National Congress as well as wishes of new successes to the Bolivian people in the economic and social development of its homeland.

During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the wish was expressed to further expand and diversify the Romanian-Bolivian relations according to existing possibilities, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and security worldwide.

Views were also exchanged on current international issues. The necessity was highlighted of intensifying efforts to prevent the deterioration of the world situation, to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace, collaboration and respect for all peoples' independence.

It was stressed that the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, and the ensurance of a lasting peace all over the world were cardinal issues nowadays. It was assessed that further effects should be made to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order, to strengthen collaboration and solidarity of small and medium-sized, developing and non-aligned countries in the struggle for free development on the road of progress and civilization.

The need was also underlined that the Latin American countries should be let [as received] solve their problems alone, without any outside interference.

Stress was laid on the active contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians throughout the world can and must make to a just and durable settlement of the major problems facing mankind today.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

BRAZILIAN BUSINESSMAN END TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU191827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/4/1984 -- Talks concluded in Bucharest on April 19 between the Romanian economic delegation led by Nicolae Andrei, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Brazilian economic delegation made up of Eliezer Batista, president of "Companhia Vale Do Rio Doce", Shigeaki Ueki, president of "Petroleo Brasileiro", and Murillo Mendes, president of "Mendes Junior" company.

Starting from the existing possibilities to develop Romanian-Brazilian economic collaboration, actions and measures were covenanted aiming at expanding cooperation in various economic branches and at stepping up commercial exchanges between relevant Romanian enterprises and Brazilian firms, written down in the documents signed during the Brazilian delegation's visit to Romania.

BRIEFS

MERCHANT FLEET DEVELOPMENT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1984 -- In the first three months of 1984 the Romanian merchant fleet was equipped with new ships totalling 193,000 DWT. Continuing to develop and update its naval transport -- a drive started two decades ago -- Romania will further supply the merchant fleet, until the end of the ongoing year, with ships totalling 590,000 DWT or so, its total tonnage averaging four million DWT. At present the Romanian sea-going merchant fleet boasts more than 240 ships of various types apt to cope with all navigation conditions. At present, the merchant fleet performs more than 90 per cent of Romania's foreign trade operations at sea, while in the ensuing years it will be apt to integrally cover like activities. Furthermore, the merchant fleet includes large-capacity ships -- oil tankers and ore carriers of 150,000 and 64,000 DWT -- specialized ships -- trawlers, cargo boats, refrigeration ships, etc. -- as well as ships for transport in containers and in the roll-on-roll-off system. The further equipment of the merchant fleet with specialized ships will provide tions for the expansion of the transportation of goods in containers on the most diverse waterways. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 12 Apr 84 AU]

THAI PREMIER PREM CONTINUES TALKS 19 APRIL

Meets With Spiljak

LD191515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Thailand are ready to promote mutual cooperation both in the bilateral sphere and in international forums. The two countries' resolve to strengthen mutual links was also expressed in Belgrade today in talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and General Prem Tinsulanon, premier of the Kingdom of Thailand. In today's Yugoslav-Thai talks, particular emphasis was laid on the two countries' interest in and need to encourage more comprehensive development of economic relations.

In the exchange of views on the international situation, Spiljak and Prem expressed the two countries' concern at the general state of international relations, and they underlined the need to reduce tension and to solve problems peacefully, on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment. There was discussion in particular about the situation in Southeast Asia and the resolution of the Kampuchea problem. Support was expressed for all efforts aimed at a political resolution of the Kampuchea problem and the triple Kampuchean coalition under the chairmanship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The two sides emphasized the significance of resolving the world's economic problems, particularly in view of the difficult position of developing countries. In the talks support was offered to the efforts of the Group of 77, of which Yugoslavia and Thailand are members. The expectation was expressed that Gen Prem's visit, the first visit of a Thai premier to Yugoslavia, would act as a fresh impetus for closer linking between the two countries in the interest of both sides in all spheres in which realistic possibilities for this exist.

In his toast at lunch in honor of the high-ranking guest from Thailand, President Spiljak emphasized the closeness of the standpoints of the ASEAN countries and nonaligned Yugoslavia regarding the resolution of the crisis in Southeast Asia, the stability of which is of vital interest to Thailand. The two sides emphasized their unity in their conviction that attacks on any country's freedom and independence, under any pretext, are inadmissible. The Thai premier expressed his gratitude for his reception in Yugoslavia and emphasized Thailand's interest in cooperating more closely with friendly Yugoslavia.

In his toast, Gen Prem emphasized that Yugoslavia and Thailand have close and cordial links, and he expressed his view that the expansion of trade between the two countries would naturally be an advantage to their peoples and serve as a model of economic cooperation between two countries with differing ideological, political, and economic systems. Success in cooperation between us will be a positive contribution to world peace and prosperity.

On the Yugoslav side those taking part in the talks were Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs ; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Dr Molenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; and others.

The following took part in the talks on the Thai side: Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs; Narong Wongwan, minister of agriculture and cooperatives; Koson Krairoek; minister of commrece; Suli Mahasanthana, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, and others.

Economic Cooperation

LD200910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav and Thai businessmen today (Thursday) signed a document containing the assessment that bilateral commodity exchanges over the coming years could be several times increased. Yugoslav-Thai annual commodity exchanges range from four to 13 million dollars.

The visiting prime minister of Thailand, Prem Tinsulanon, and a group of Thai businessmen today called on the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy where they examined with Yugoslav businessmen the possibilities for strengthening bilateral economic cooperation. On this occasion, the Yugoslav and Thai businessmen decided to set up a joint business council to deal with the promotion of trade, industrial and investment cooperation, and a number of other issues in the field of economic cooperation. They also pointed to the need for setting up a joint commission on financial-banking cooperation. Yugoslav businessmen displayed interest in increasing purchases from Thailand natural rubber, tin, rice, jute, tapioca, wood products, and some industrial products while the guests were interested in expanding their imports from Yugoslavia with river and sea vessels, excavators, railway equipment, and electrical goods.

Both sides assessed that the 3.2 dollar [figure as received] worth works on the construction of the Chu-Lan hydro-electric power plant in Thailand, for which the contract was won by the Yugoslav firm "Metalna" of Maribor, open up prospects for more intensive bilateral cooperation in energy projects, machine building, agroindustry and capital construction.

USSR'S ANTONOV, MARKOVIC DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD192357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation from the Soviet Union led by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Konstantinovich Antonov arrived in Croatia today on a 2-day working visit. During talks held in the Republican Executive Council both sides assessed that cooperation thus far between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the USSR, within the framework of overall Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, is very successful. Commodity exchange between this republic and the USSR has already reached the billion dollar level.

Ante Markovic, president of the Republican Executive Council, emphasized the great possibilities for promoting all forms of cooperation between organizations in this republic and in the USSR. Both sides emphasized the need for greater orientation towards industrial cooperation and specialization, particularly in energy, agroindustry, and machine building. This kind of cooperation, it was stressed, would also be a firm basis for more stable long-term cooperation and for joint ventures by the industries of the two countries on third markets. It was said that there is also a good basis for more long-term cooperation in the electrical industry, electronics and telecommunications, and shipbuilding. On all these possibilities for expanded cooperation it will be necessary bo hold separate talks for each area within the framework of preparations for the development program of the two countries in the coming medium-term period.

The Soviet delegation today visited the Rade Koncar composite organization of associated labor, where they had talks with representatives of this large organization, with which the partners from the USSR cooperate very successfully on possibilities for the promotion of cooperation. During the afternoon, the Soviet guests also visited the Prvomajska Collective and the Krsko Nuclear Power Station.

SPILJAK STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, SUCCESSES

LD191201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has submitted the following statement to the SFRY Assembly in connection with the SFRY Presidency's report:

"The sociopolitical and economic situation in the country and the world and the very major tasks confronting our society were the reason why the SFRY Presidency presented this report to the SFRY Assembly.

"In the report, the Presidency appraised the internal and international situation and particularly stressed the directions in which society should take action and the main tasks in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the further development of socialist self-management. This is being done at the end of the term of office of this presidency and just before the beginning of the new SFRY Presidency, with clear emphasis on the continuity of social development on the basis of socialist self-management, equality, and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and on the basis of our nonaligned foreign policy.

"Burdened with economic problems, we quite often speak with good cause about shortcomings in the economic policy and other difficulties, but the successes that are being achieved in the very complex conditions of economic activity are not infrequently forgotten. For instance, we enter this year with significant results, which did not pass unnoticed even outside our country. A turning point was achieved in economic relations with foreign countries compared with the previous year. This concerns primarily increased exports and a positive balance of payments combined with the regular repayment of foreign debts. This was achieved without a reduction in production. Definite results have also been achieved in bringing social consumption into line with the economy's present possibilities, and progress has also been achieved in other sectors of economic activity. These results provide a stimulus and encourage us to work for fresh successes, which we are capable of achieving.

"However, the vestiges of old practice and behavior, which have also been carried over into this year, must be eliminated more resolutely, because they could seriously hinder the realization of the economic stabilization policy, and even threaten the results achieved last year at the price of great efforts.

"The price we had to pay for last year's increased exports and revival of economic activity was exceptionally high. This would not have been so if everything that should have been done to reduce operational costs in the economy had been done, and also if the organs of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities, commercial banks, and other users of social resources had acted in good time to reduce the excessive obligations of the organizations of associated labor and reschedule their debts.

"Some environments still continue today to tolerate unprofitable production and irrational investing, low-quality work and poor organization. All this leads to the creation of and increase in losses in the economy. Insufficient consideration is taken of the fact that this is a burden on that section of the economy which functions satisfactorily, and that consequently it too has to lag behind.

"Good results are being achieved in a section of the economy in the self-managing pooling of associated labor through various forms of specialization and cooperation. However, this has not yet sufficiently spread to other areas where the great existing reserves would make possible an increase in production, productivity, and income.

"Little has likewise been done in the sphere of self-managing pooling of the economy into reproduction complexes on the Yugoslav scale. The reduction of the economy's obligations is not yet being approached sufficiently resolutely at all levels. The already overburdened economy continues to bear the greatest weight of increased costs.

"This is why we must not delay the urgent tasks of redistributing national income in favor of the economy, reducing production costs by removing numerous fiscal and other obligations, rescheduling some of the debts, increasing economic organizations' working capital, and introducing other measures that will make the economy less dependent on bank credits. Resolute efforts must also be made to reduce unnecessary spending in the organizations of associated labor and in all forms of association. The whole social organization from the basic organizations of associated labor to the federation should be made more efficient, and unnecessary spending should be reduced.

"At the same time, it is necessary to reduce the sociopolitical communities' interference in the economic processes, in expanding reproduction and in the distribution of all income, something which would facilitate and further stimulate self-managing association and pooling of the economy on the unified Yugoslav market.

"We are now facing the abolition of the decision to freeze the prices of the majority of products and services, which will lead to a stronger manifestation of the real relations in social reproduction. The feeling of responsibility of all the social factors for the implementation of the stabilization program and their consistency in its implementation are now being tested. Every organization of associated labor and all the sociopolitical communities, from the commune to the federation, should make a contribution within their sphere of activity to the efforts to keep prices within realistic limits. A broadly organized social action is needed for this. The absence of such an approach could jeopardize the fundamental goals of our further development.

"The implementation of the stabilization program calls for major changes in the economic and social spheres. Above all, the position of associated labor in social reproduction, determination of prices and credit-monetary, taxation, and planning systems. Changes are also needed in the economic structure, with emphasis on the more resolute inclusion in the international division of labor and creation of new productive workposts. The whole of social spending should resolutely and as speedily as possible be adapted to the needs and possibilities of the economy. Such changes will set the economy and society more closely on course for rational and efficient economic activity and qualitatively better economic development as a whole.

"The policy of accelerated development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will continue to have priority in the realization of the economic stabilization program and in the strategy for our country's economic and social development.

"The SFRY Presidency considers that the most important thing to do today is to be energetic in eliminating everything that hinders the realization of the economic stabilization program as a jointly agreed way out of economic difficulties and to the further development of society. The Presidency also points out that all the responsible exponents of economic policy in our community are obliged to adopt all the necessary measures for the realization of the agreed changes. In this they must be given full support from and active participation of all the subjective forces, along with the united activity of the League of Communists and self-sacrificing work of the working people and citizens.

"Our situation does not leave room for vacillation and deviation from the economic stabilization program. A renewal of the discussion on issues which have been agreed and defined in the program once and for all cannot be allowed. This kind of conduct would, as stressed in the report, pull us backward into a much more complex situation, with the most serious of social consequences, and at a time when we most of all need unity and the full mobilization of all the social forces. Thus, no one can be freed of his responsibility, and responsibility is proportional to the constitutional role and position of the bearers of social authority.

"The fact is that economic stabilization will be achieved primarily by the organizations of associated labor themselves. However, society must vigorously and consistently undertake such measures as will bring the economic organizations as quickly as possible into more equal conditions of operation. They would thus be directed and brought into a situation whereby only through better work, organization, and linking-up would they achieve greater income. The SFRY Presidency has exerted pressure and, within the framework of its constitutional competence, undertaken measures for adopting the program and implementing the policy of economic stabilization. However, in our system there is not -- nor can there be -- a social forum which might resolve such major problems by itself.

"The economic disruptions in the past period have influenced the decline in real personal incomes. The living standard is also falling, which particularly affects the workers with low wages and no additional earnings. One of the most important tasks is to slow down and halt the further decline in living standards and create the conditions for them to start increasing again in line with the growth of production and productivity.

"At the same time, the acquisition of income with little work or none at all must be resolutely prevented. Together with the fall in personal incomes, this leads to unacceptable social differentiation and justified dissatisfaction among those who live from their work. This is not a plea for leveling down of salaries [uravnilovka] but rather for a more just distribution of income according to work; only along this path can we emerge from our difficulties more quickly. In particular, we must stimulate and encourage creativity, innovations, and inventiveness, and direct the development of scientific-research work more toward the needs of the economy.

"It should be stressed that the real content of the economic policy for 1984 is not restrictions or merely various forms of limitations, but rather the further growth and revival of production and employment in all branches and kinds of production and social activities. This will, among other things, open up the opportunities for resolving the problems of economic relations with foreign countries and achieve a continuous flow of social reproduction. More favorable opportunities are being created for more intensive housing and utilities construction, the rapid development of research and development, regular supplies for the population, and the execution of vital functions in social activities. This is also one of the essential elements in wiping out inflation. To this end measures have been taken to fully use the possibilities offered by the foreign currency system for this year.

"For a long time unemployment has been one of the more serious socioeconomic and sociopolitical problems in the country; it must be given priority in efforts to resolve it, and in the report by the Presidency it has been given the greatest attention.

"The real opportunities for reviving economic activity and employment also lie in the more rapid development of the small-scale economy and service activities and the exploitation of one's own and pooled resources, and especially those of citizens returning from temporary work abroad. Even though we have clear orientations for this, incorporated in the stabilization program, many people who are in a position to decide such matters do not accept this policy.

"Thus, administrative procedures and restrictions are wildly proliferating, and the shortage of these services and the considerable opportunities for employment offered by the small-scale economy are ignored. Such conceptions must be resolutely opposed and the resistance must be overcome.

"In agriculture we must orient ourselves much more and with greater resolve toward the association of agricultural producers, associated labor in the village, and the linking-up through income from the meadow to processing and marketing. Without this there can be no achieving the goals we set in the development of agrarian policy and socioeconomic socialist relations in the rural areas. Such an orientation would also have a favorable effect in other spheres. The accelerated development of agricultural production would contribute to new employment, a slowdown in the over rapid emigration of the population from the rural areas, and the easing of pressure on the jobs in the cities. It would also help meet our needs in food production, and by this very fact contribute to the realization of the economic stabilization program. Under our conditions, an increase in agricultural production and labor productivity in the agroindustrial complex can provide the greatest contribution in the struggle against inflation. Thus, agriculture remains our great insufficiently exploited chance and one of Yugoslavia's most important comparative advantages in our profitable participation in international trade exchange. To this end, we must more fully exploit all the potential which the development of agriculture offers.

"The conditions of financial support which we have accepted in the agreement with the IMF do not run counter to our system or the long-term interests of our economy, although the rate at which certain economic measures are being taken is faster and more rigorous. That is the crux of the matter. Thus, constantly raising discussion about the nature of the conditions under which agreement was achieved needlessly deflects attention from the real problems and tasks, which depend on us and not on the IMF. We must achieve results in production as soon as possible, especially in exports, and ensure the instruments which are characteristic of developed commodity production. Only this can lead to stabilization and the further development of the economy.

"The political system has created the conditions for the involvement in the delegate process of decisionmaking of all the working people and citizens who can thereby exert the most direct pressure on many issues in their life, work and the development of self-management organizations and communities.

"However, we are also faced with various pressures and inconsistencies in the application of the system. The influence of the executive organs and the administration often prevails, and the activity of the councils of associated labor is especially inadequate. So, together with the adoption of a series of new laws and economic stabilization measures, preparations are being made for the coordination of individual parts of the political system with the needs of the further development of our society. The work which has been started in critically analyzing the functioning of the political system in line with the changes in socioeconomic relations make it promote the prospects which these changes open up. Under the existing conditions, still quite a lot can be achieved in the more direct involvement of delegates -- from the work organization and local community to self-management interests communities -- in solving the problems of stabilization.

"As stated in the report, we need further breakthroughs in the development of socialist self-management in order to achieve our goals of economic stabilization and the best possible functioning of the political system. Fragmentation and autarchy must be overcome, and the conditions must be created for social and economic integration on the basis of the interests of all the working people and the full equality for the nations and nationalities.

"Particular importance must be attached to differentiating constructive criticism, which must be nurtured, from destructive criticism, which by stressing only the weaknesses and contradictions and not offering proposals for a way out of the difficulties questions the very course of the socialist self-management development of society and its working-class character. The system must be defended, but not every solution, and especially not those which do not stimulate the development of self-management. The organized socialist forces, in accordance with their role and responsibility, will remove the causes of inefficiency in the functioning of the delegate system of self-management interest organization and weaknesses in their own operation.

"In the report, it is stressed that in the next period more attention will be paid to the cadre policy in the broader sense of the word and especially to the election of the ablest people to self-managing and political functions, the people who enjoy prestige in their environment and are clearly ideopolitically oriented and vocationally skilled. In this sense, the election system should also be adapted to the delegate system, so that the working people and citizens might exercise still greater and real influence on the nomination and election of candidates.

"As is stated in the report, economic difficulties in the country, lagging behind in the development of socialist self-managing relations, inconsistency in the implementation of the adopted policy, and the exacerbation of the international political and economic situation have helped the opponents of our political system, who have been very vocal at times. They have tried to influence the political mood of citizens by sowing mistrust in socialist self-management and the LCY policy and by denigrating the gains of the revolution. It is of particular importance to suppress such hostile activity primarily by means of ideological and political action, because that is an expression of the democratic nature of our society. However, this presupposes considerably greater activity by the socialist self-management oriented forces of our society. If the enemy's activity conflicts with the existing laws, then such laws should be resolutely applied.

"It is also necessary to continue to strengthen social self-protection and its social and self-managing function. Working people in every collective can be mobilized only with regard to specific issues. Also necessary is a more effective activity of the inspectorates and other services by providing information and assistance to self-managing and other organs, which must also struggle more resolutely against any manifestations of bureaucratic despotism in their own ranks and show more sensitivity and responsibility for the needs and rights of the working people and citizens.

"In the report, it was particularly stressed that any attacks on social property as the material basis of self-management also represent an attack on socialist self-management and hinder the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. There is no doubt that the sociopolitical task of protecting social property is topical. This is why all the self-managing organs and in particular the sociopolitical organizations will formulate -- in keeping with their constitutional positions -- the specific forms of their activity aimed at protecting social property from appropriation, privatization, usurpation, or neglect.

"Significant results have been achieved in strengthening and developing the defense system as an integral part of the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management. This was confirmed during the training and testing of the Armed Forces, economic and social activities, and civil protection. A particular contribution has been made to this by the intensified activity of the socialist forces headed by the League of Communists. All-people's defense and social self-protection have become an effective and functional system, which is developing in keeping with the Yugoslav doctrine of all-people's defense and the idea of the armed people.

"However, the arms race, stockpiling of nuclear and conventional weapons, wars, military interventions, threats, and pressures and other forms of the use of force -- and all this is very topical today -- threaten world peace. In particular, the deployment of new nuclear and conventional weapons in our vicinity represents a particular potential threat to the security of our country. Owing to such a development of international relations, and as long as this danger persists, we must keep increasing our defense and protective capability. The difficulties and efforts in the economic sphere must not lessen the constant concern for the strengthening of the country's defense and security.

"For this purpose, funds will continue to be provided for the modernization of the Armed Forces and consolidation of defense. The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and its working people and citizens have always shown much understanding for these needs. In the further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and in all the spheres of organization and preparing for defense, all the measures will continue to be taken to ensure that our defense capability acts as a powerful factor in averting and opposing any kind of aggression.

"The preparation of the entire socioeconomic and political system for all-people's defense and social self-protection -- as is stressed in the report -- is of exceptional importance for the realization of the concept of all-people's defense. This is why delegate assemblies, executive and administrative organs of the sociopolitical communities, leaderships of the sociopolitical and social organizations, and self-management organs are devoting more and more time with growing success to these preparations. This contributes to the constant growth of the forces of the defense protection system and to society's better organization for defense against any possible armed aggression and other forms of threat to the country's security. However, our greatest strength lies in our men, in people with high ethical standards, in the devotion to the ideals of our socialist self-managing society and our independent and nonaligned policy. Our strength lies in brotherhood and unity, in the quality of our nations and nationalities, in the awareness that only if united as brothers in socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, can we successfully defend and safeguard our freedom and independence.

"These are the foundations on which we shall continue in the future as well to develop our Armed Forces, strive to ensure that they are always equipped with modern arms and train them to be combat-ready and morally and politically firm, so that they can guarantee the successful defense of our country and our socialist self-managing development even under the most difficult circumstances.

"Comrades, our development and the problems with which we are confronted are most closely linked with the state of international relations. We live in a complex and difficult period in which the policy of force and pressure is being manifested in the crudest way, as well as by various forms of foreign domination. The arms race and the ever increasing use of force, the expansion of armed conflicts, the flaring up of crisis flashpoints and the crisis in international economic relations increasingly threaten the world and threaten to develop into a general conflict. At the same time, peoples throughout the world desire talks and agreement making, and they want a path that leads to a strengthening of freedom, independence, and socioeconomic emancipation.

"Recently there have been certain signs of a sobering up process. This demonstrates that not all hopes are lost that the many years of constructive efforts by the majority of international community will bear fruit in ending the arms race and starting talks.

"In such an international situation, despite pressure from outside and internal turmoil, the policy of nonalignment remains a real alternative in the struggle for peace and equitable political and economic relations between peoples and states.

This policy is constantly being affirmed. Support for its progressive aspirations on the part of countries, movements, and parties is growing and spreading. This is demonstrated by the movement's increased membership and assessments of respect for its role. Without this independent force the world would be in a far worse situation in its bloc division. Today more than ever the international community needs the movement of nonaligned countries and an active, independent, nonbloc policy of nonalignment.

"The nonaligned countries and other progressive and democratic forces have a great responsibility, and they need to oppose resolutely efforts that contribute to maintaining inequitable relations in the world and maintaining and expanding the zones of influence and domination and the achievement of other aims which threaten world peace and security. It is essential that all international factors achieve a change in the international situation by means of cooperation. The world expects the big powers, which have particular responsibilities, to start talks to end the arms race and open up a process of disarmament, instead of confrontation, so that the international community may turn to the real resolution of the many problems and crises.

"Precisely for this reason Yugoslavia and the other nonaligned countries and all forces of peace make constant efforts in order to improve the international situation and the prospects for strengthening peace and cooperation as soon as possible. So more effective activity by the United Nations, to which Yugoslavia has always attached great significance, is important. The nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe expect responsibility for strengthening the process of cooperation, security, and disarmament in Europe, along the lines of the successful activity of the Madrid meeting and current joint efforts at the Stockholm conference.

"Negotiations and solutions will be realistic only when they lead to the construction of relations that will reflect the countries' and peoples' profound historical changes and strong aspirations for freedom and independence. The failure of limited detente, which did not respect these changes, constitutes a clear lesson. Each attempt to build the reduction of tension merely on negotiations between the great powers and blocs and at the expense of the smaller and weaker countries is accompanied by new aspirations toward domination and hegemony in international relations. Only full equality, respect for differences and the active involvement of all nations and states in universal detente and peaceful coexistence can ensure peace and progress in the world.

"The crisis in the system of international economic relations, despite signs of some recovery in the economies of certain developed countries, indicates that we shall be confronted with these problems in the long term, and in particular with the consequences which affect the developing countries. This crisis is an integral part of the problems and strains that are characteristic of international relations in general. The need is arising for a search for solutions on the basis of a new international economic order, including those measures of an urgent nature, which are demanded both by the present situation and by the exceptionally difficult position of the developing countries.

"However, it is a matter of concern that following the small progress achieved in the last decade we are confronting particularly strong resistance to these changes. There is an increasing incidence of the policy of closing up markets, and the restrictions that are being imposed on the developing countries and the consequences of a complete deadlock in the dialogue between the developed and developing countries are increasingly severe. The huge indebtedness of the developing countries is acting as a brake on their development or even threatening their existence. We must aim at creating the conditions for the further development of the economies of these countries and the expansion of their exports. This is impossible to achieve without fundamental changes in the sphere of international finance, trade, and the monetary sphere.

"The initiative for global talks, proposed by Yugoslavia among others, has long been encountering resistance. This resistance must be overcome, but efforts must also be made to achieve progress through other initiatives too, such as the conference of monetary and financial questions. We are of the opinion that it is in the interests of all countries, developed and developing, that efforts should be jointly resumed after years of deadlock with a view to resolving the problems of international economic relations.

"The strained international political and economic situation imposes on our country complex tasks at the foreign political level. For this reason Yugoslavia continues its activity on the basis of its lasting and principled orientations, which have affirmed it as a champion of peace and equal cooperation and an active factor in the policy and movement of nonalignment. In accordance with this Yugoslavia will continue within the limits of its potential to help the national liberation movements that are fighting for the liberation of their peoples.

"The world pays tribute to our country, expressing respect for the work of President Tito whose international activity and contribution to the struggle for peace, equality, and peaceful cooperation had and will have a lasting, historical significance. The heightened interest in the world in promoting relations and strengthening cooperation with Yugoslavia follows from the respect for our principled and constructive foreign policy and for our realistic assessments and initiatives for overcoming the present situation in international relations. This is also the result of the awareness that Yugoslavia resolutely continues along the path of strengthening its independence. Results hitherto in overcoming the economic difficulties also increase confidence in this kind of Yugoslavia. All this points to the need for further active involvement at the international level. This is in the interests of preserving our independent path and also in the interests of peace and cooperation in the world.

"Our country has achieved this role and standing, owing to its authentic revolution and its own path of internal development, in which brotherhood and unity are strengthening and political stability is being consolidated, but also as a result of the great results achieved in the postwar development. This is also the guarantee of the strength of our international position and independent foreign policy. For this reason the pressures to which we are sometimes exposed have never been able to make us waver on the path of developing socialist self-management and an active nonaligned foreign policy.

"This orientation of Yugoslavia's is of a lasting nature and there is complete unity over it. The construction of socialist self-management society, equality, brotherhood and unity among our nations and nationalities, and the struggle for peaceful active coexistence, equal cooperation, the political and economic emancipation of countries and nations and for more just relations in the world and against war and poverty will continue as in the past to constitute the irreplaceable orientation of our nations and nationalities.

"Socialist self-management, which enables the democratic coordination of the interests of parts of the whole and the whole itself, has confirmed its full value and vitality as the path which safeguards the gains of our revolution even in these complex times. We must therefore reach agreement more quickly and implement the agreed policy without delays. What should have been done yesterday is realized today at a considerable greater price. The stability and progress of our society depends on us ourselves, on our willingness and resolve and on how far the republics, provinces, and federation develop as socialist self-management work communities. Everyone has his responsibility in this -- the federation, the republics, and provinces, right down to the municipality and organizations of associated labor. We are obliged to do everything to ensure that the set tasks are performed regularly, and they can be carried out only with the broadest involvement of all the working people and citizens.

"In our people and our working class there is enormous strength which is capable of overcoming even greater difficulties. The world will only respect us to the extent to which we are able to confirm in practice and results the vitality of the system of socialist self-management, our federal system and our activity in international relations."

Assembly Endorses Report

LD191435 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG) -- Both chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today endorsed a report by the state Presidency on the situation and problems in the country's internal and foreign policies. The Presidency presented the report at the end of its five-year term. The new collective head of state takes over on May 15.

The report strongly emphasizes the necessity of consistently implementing the Programme of Economic Stabilization along with strengthening the system of socialist self-management. It also reaffirms Yugoslavia's autonomous, independent, and nonaligned status in international affairs and underscores that changes must be made in the international monetary and trade systems in order that the situation of the developing countries could improve. Today's debate at the joint session of the Assembly's Federal Chamber and Chamber of the Republics and Provinces was preceded by six weeks of discussion in Assembly committees.

Supporting the assessments contained in the Presidency's report, the Assembly urged the "development of socialist self-management, implementation of the Economic Stablization Programme, the enhancing of the equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, the stability and efficient functioning of the political system, the strengthening of defense capability, and the continuation of the country's nonaligned policy and strengthening of its international position."

"At a time when international relations have seriously deteriorated and world peace is in jeopardy, Yugoslavia will continue actively contributing to resolving international political and economic problems in the spirit of the U.N. Charter and the authentic principles of the Nonaligned Movement," the Yugoslav Assembly emphasized.

LJUBICIC: MORE RAPID ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD200907 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 10 (TANJUG) -- Difficulties must be solved at a stepped-up pace in the enforcement of the country's Long-Term Programme of Economic Stabilization, because this is the condition for fostering cohesion of Yugoslavia, for strengthening its independence, and for the development of its socialist self-management. This statement was made by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, today, Thursday, during his tour of the Percelain Insulator Factory Arandjelovac, 70 kilometres south of Belgrade.

Ljubicic, who was recently elected member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia for its next term, pointed out that those were many who were waiting for somebody "from above" to solve the problems in the implementation of stabilization measures. Instead of waiting, he emphasized it is necessary that every enterprise and every commune should establish stabilization measures of their own.

The Arandjelovac factory, today marking its 30th anniversary, contributes two-thirds of the country's total output of percelain and other insulators.

Last year it sold abroad a 7.5 million dollar worth of what amounted to 40 per cent of its total production. This year the factory plans to increase its revenues in foreign-currency by one-third. Products from the Ara ndjelovac factory are built in [words indistinct] in about 30 countries to Europe, Asia, and Africa, and since recently they have been marketed in America.

FEC SECRETARY GENERAL OUTLINES NEW COMMISSIONS

AU192055 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1737, 15 Apr 84 p 9

[Interview given by Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the Federal Executive Council, to "J.G." -- place and date not given; first paragraph is NIN introduction]

[Excerpts] Part of the public is confused over the duration of the term of office of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; thus, it is believed somewhere that the term of office of Milka Planinc's government is "2 plus 2 years." "Big May changes" are therefore talked about as well.

J.G.: One hears that the new set of rules introduces "narrower" and "wider" FEC composition.

Miskovic: That is absolutely untrue, because the Constitution does not have these terms. The FEC is a collective organ that adopts its decision by the majority of votes of its members present, and all FEC members have the right and obligation to attend all sessions. In addition, the composition of the FEC is explicitly established by the Constitution. The new set of rules did something else: One thing done was to form seven commissions of the FEC that are obliged to discuss and examine each issue before it comes to the FEC according to a precisely established procedure.

J.G.: Can you identify these commissions and their heads?

Miskovic: Seven commissions have been formed, and they are: Commission for Socioeconomic and Political System (President Mijat Sukovic); Commission for Planning and Development (President Zvone Dragan); Commission for Current Economic and Social Policy (President Borisav Srebric); Commission for Relations With Foreign Countries (President Zivorad Kovacevic); Commission for Cadre, Organizational, and Budget Questions (President Boro Denkov); and Commission for Housing Questions of the FEC (President Jon Srbovan). Apart from these, the FEC has also formed special bodies -- Commission for Nuclear Energy (President Milka Planinc), and Commission for Religious Questions (President Ivo Margan).

J.G.: Apart from the commissions you have mentioned, a new body called the Coordination Commission of the FEC has also been formed. With what does this commission deal?

Miskovic: It discusses essential and strategic questions from the sphere of the socioeconomic and political system, as well as other questions within the jurisdiction of the FEC; only this commission cannot replace the FEC in adopting decisions, but can only propose to the FEC to adopt some decisions. The Coordination Commission has 13 members and they are: Milka Planinc, Zvone Dragan, Borisav Srebric, Mijat Sukovic, Boro Denkov, Stane Dolanc, Vlado Klemencic, Zivorad Kovacevic, Branko Mamula, Nedeljko Mandic, Lazar Mojsov, Jon Srbovan, and Dimitrije Tasic. The secretary general of the FEC participates in the work of this commission, and when it discusses cooperation with the executive councils of republics and provinces, presidents of these executive councils are invited to its sessions.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD192048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today chaired by Presidium member Danilo Kekic, the Presidency of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina discussed several topical questions relating to all-people's defense.

The Vojvodina Presidency judged that in the past year very good results were achieved in the development of territorial defense. It also set out tasks for the continued development of territorial defense this year. The Presidency is also reported to have devoted particular attention to questions of the continued development of the system of ensuring supplies for territorial defense in Vojvodina and it adopted suitable conclusions. The Presidency was also informed about the successful provincial exercise in the sphere of information and propaganda activity and all-people's defense exercises carried out in sociopolitical communities last year. The presidency also adopted a program of provincial all-people's defense exercises for this year.

The Vojvodina Presidency gave a positive assessment of successes achieved in the general defense and protection exercise last year, and pointed to the great significance of this action and its contribution in preparation for the defense and protection of the country. It was emphasized that the Presidency views the organization of various types of actions in the sphere of social self-protection as particularly important in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as actions relating to protection from natural disasters, and it directed attention to the need to take preventive measures in this regard.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES -- In the first quarter of 1984, Yugoslavia exported goods worth $95.2 million to the United States, or 50.5 percent more than in the same period of 1983. Exports particularly increased last month when goods worth $42.8 million were exported to the United States. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 84 p 12 AU]

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS -- Belgrade -- The delegation of the National Congress of the United Mexican States led by Antonio Riva Palacio, secretary of the Grand Commission of the Mexican Senate, has concluded its 4-day friendly visit to our country and left Belgrade yesterday. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 84 p 6 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN -- Belgrade -- The third session of the Yugoslav-Japanese Commission for Economic Cooperation, which began yesterday, will discuss the declining volume of commodity trade between the two countries. The Japanese state delegation is led by T. Nakajima, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Japanese part of the mixed committee, while Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of this commission, leads our delegation. Last year Yugoslav imports from Japan totaled $83 million, and exports only $28 million. Yugoslavia exports to Japan mostly ferrous alloys, wine, and crystal and could expand its exports to food, furniture, medicines, semifinished metal products, and other products. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 84 p 6 AU]